Central States Archaeological Journal

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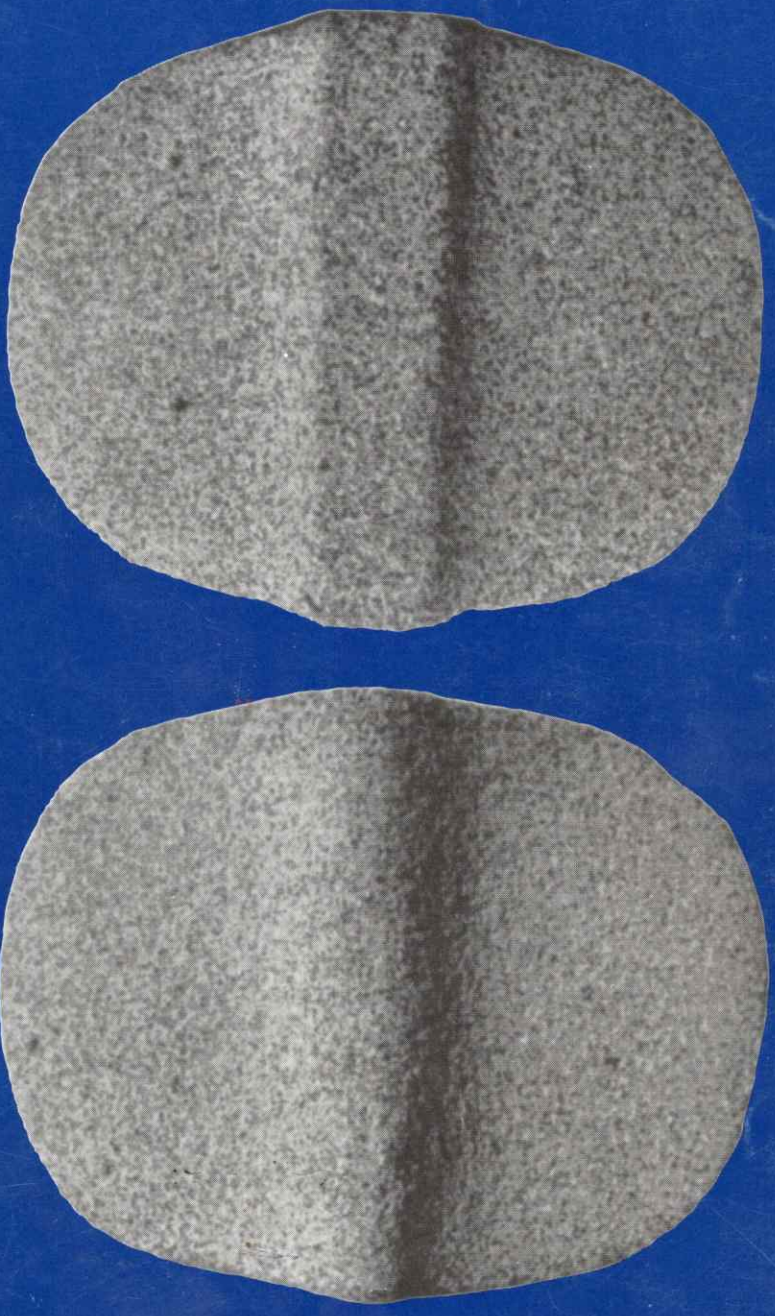

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On our Cover
Southern dual-type bannerstone found by a non-collector while walking through a plowed field along the Saluda River in Saluda County, South Carolina. It is shown actual size. This banner was drilled only to 1/8 of an inch. From the collection of Jack Willhoit.

Central States Archaeological Journal

A COMBINED PUBLICATION OF THE

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GREATER ST. LOUIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI
INDIANA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
THE NATURAL STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ARKANSAS
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THE OBJECT OF OUR SOCIETY

The Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc., is a non-profit organization and has no paid officers or employees. We endeavor to develop a better understanding among students and collectors of archaeological materials, professional and non-professional, as well as museums and institutions of higher learning, and to further understanding by providing a means to publish articles of interest to both professional and amateur archaeologists.

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ON THE SURFACE: LET'S MAKE THE CSAJ EVEN BETTER!

John T. Crowley
Editor CSAJ

A while back, our printer of 25+ years sold his business. We had a new printer. The service we received from our old printer (Dick Bogue of Record Printing) was exceptional. He helped me greatly when I was the new CSAJ editor. Sadly, the newer printer was lacking in a number of areas. My assistant editors and I were usually faced with numerous errors at a very late date. (most notably the October Great Lakes Regional). Still, we managed to get that CSAJ done. A change was clearly needed. With the help of the Publishing and Finance Committee members, we now have another new printer. This printer did our journal years ago and was happy to have our business again. The transition, no doubt, will have complications, but our journal will be better for the change. This printer is in St. Louis County, so if I need to go and sit on somebody's desk, I can do it. Change is always difficult but sometimes necessary. Enough said.

I need to share problems I face in publishing every journal. The first is our covers. This cover represents our Piedmont Society (North and South Carolina), and the artifact is certainly worthy of a cover. However, I need more cover artifacts now! Cover color is not a problem.

Another problem I face with every issue is very short articles. They are hard to work with. It takes about 1000 words to fill a journal page. A good five-hundred-word article with a photograph using another half page works well. But a 5-inch point with a 150-word article is an absolute impossibility! There is no way I can make that work. In the recent past I have, on occasion, added relevant archaeological information, but I don't know every point from every part of our country. On many occasions I have asked state editors for help, for they were chosen/elected because they know local material. You as an author can help by including what you know about your artifacts in your articles or captions. Ask yourself, what is it, how old is it, what culture made it, how was it used, what is it made from? This kind of information will help you get your artifacts/articles published.

Another problem is exceedingly long articles; for example, a twelve-page single-spaced article on a rather ordinary artifact is mind-numbingly boring. If it puts me to sleep, it will do the same to others. Think about what you write; make your points (no pun intended) and make them clear. Please don't write page after page in an effort to sound intelligent, because no matter how intelligent it may be, nobody will read it. Long articles are fine, but ponderous verbiage is not. Make your articles relevant. We have 52 pages per journal. Make the pages work for you. My goal as editor is to educate members, keep it interesting for everybody, and represent our fifteen societies as best I can.

I also have a request for all of our photographers. Please, don't get creative. Points flared out in a fantail create problems. I can't publish them in the square spaces I have. Keep it simple, with the points up. **Also, I apparently need to remind folks that coins are absolutely FORBIDDEN!** Coin-scaled photographs have been recently and insidiously creeping back into photograph submissions. **COINS CREATE MAJOR PROBLEMS! DO NOT USE THEM FOR SCALE!** I respectfully ask that you make my job easier rather than harder. It would be better to use ruler or scale (ideally placed to the side so that it, too, can be removed when the artifact is reproduced in the journal). I have included scales in this journal to help you do that. If that is not possible, you can simply give me the size of the artifact in a caption or in the body of the article. I will work with what I get.

Please read the "**Notice to Contributors**," which clearly states what we need. In addition, please do not photograph artifacts at an angle. This only distorts the image and gives the artifact an awkward appearance.

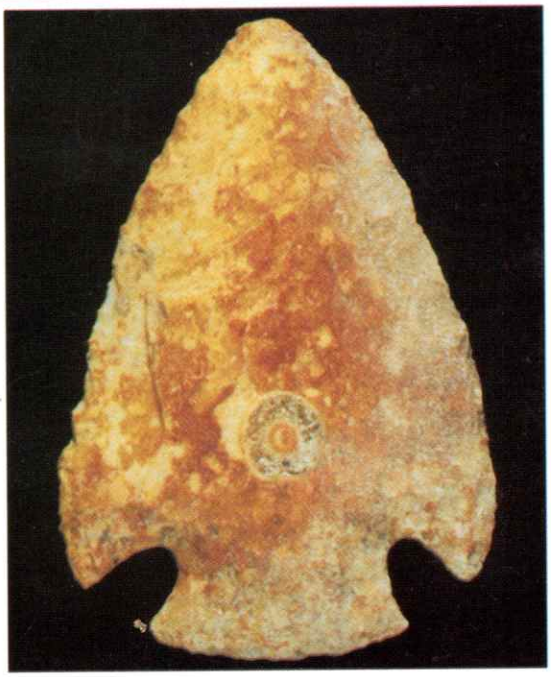
If there is anyone out there who could write an article on the finer points of artifact photography, I would publish that article immediately. Clearly, I need help and I am not ashamed to ask for it. The CSAJ is getting better because members are contributing more.

In this journal we have a number of very interesting articles. Among the premier articles is one by noted collector/avocational-archaeologist Forrest Fenn, a LSSAS member. He asked that his article be credited to Texas, though he lives in New Mexico. Michael Bradles lives in Alaska but is a Minnesota society member. He asked that his article be credited to Minnesota. I shall do so. Ray Fraser, IAS editor, wrote about the Crable site, which presents an interesting blend of the Midwestern and Southeastern cultures during the Mississippian Period. I wish I could cite every author, but that's not possible.

Our society and member totals follow: Illinois-2, Missouri-1, Indiana-1, Arkansas-0, Kentucky-2, Tennessee-1, Iowa-2, Wisconsin-1, Georgia-1, Alabama-0, Michigan-1, the Piedmont Society-2, Texas-2, Kansas-1, Minnesota-1. Individual members from other states include institutional articles, 3, for a total of 21, a good start for 2001. However, our continued progress depends on our members. You literally write this journal. I only do article selections and layouts. Write your page in history! Let us continue to lead the way in documenting artifacts and sites that would otherwise be lost to history. It is the only responsible thing to do.

Help your society to grow; bring in a new member.

Clovis points found in San Saba County, Texas. The largest point featured is 4 5/16 inches in length. From the collection of Rusty Lilljedahl. Both sides shown.



Snyder point found by Victor J. Berger in Calumet County, Wisconsin. Note the fossilized crinoid at its center. It is shown actual size. Photo by Tony Clinton.

MAKE YOUR EDITOR-IN-CHIEF HAPPY. WRITE YOUR PAGE IN HISTORY.

THE MOTHER OF INDIANA JONES, "A Collector Strikes Back"

Forrest Fenn
Santa Fe, New Mexico

The mass media in this country know the rules well. When an archaeological discovery is made, all but the most compelling stories go to the bottom of the page, making room for what many Americans love most, the sight of an ancient object that gives an exciting hint about their past. How many times have the stories of Mesa Verde and Spiro Mound been told? We always thirst for more.

For many decades our museums have purchased prehistoric artifacts or had them donated by those with the far vision to know that otherwise our public displays would stand in need. Good examples abound: the Field Museum in Chicago, which houses the original private collection of Marshall Field, and the wonderful collection of pre-Columbian gold and jade objects that were purchased by Ray Diekemper and given to the Texas Tech Museum over the objections of the curator. Was the Chicago Art Institute correct in purchasing the most significant Mimbres cave objects ever discovered, a ritual cache of brilliantly colored and feathered snake, mountain lion fetishes and human effigies? Of course they were! The Society of American Archaeology (SAA) hates to see commercial traffic in archaeological material; yet one must ask which is more important: the education of the public or the perceived ethics of the SAA?

Professional archaeological societies have long looked for easy marks to blame for the escalating interest in collecting artifacts, and their own editorials have accused collectors of being responsible for many of the problems found in their own science. United thinking in the collecting community (collectors outnumber archaeologist by an estimated 250 to one) is that that emphasis is inappropriate. Shadowy excuses mask what everyone knows to be true: it is written reports and photographs of both artifacts in situ and museum displays that hone the tools of those who would vandalize archaeological sites looking for what they have seen in print or on exhibit. The premise is that those looted objects are sold to collectors, which promotes further looting. To a degree that is true, albeit a tertiary reason. Nevertheless, it is our museums that make these items desirable. At artifact shows across the country, the sale of books about prehistoric artifacts is second in total sales, surpassed only by that of stone tools. While no collector condones illegal excavations, they all know that logic defies the tenet that prehistoric artifacts should not be privately collected. If museums routinely purchase these items, is it unethical for individuals to do the same? I don't think so.

Over 1400 people attended the important "Clovis and Beyond" conference held in October of 1999 at Santa Fe, New Mexico. The 62 speakers, selected for being the best in their fields, included two members of the National Academy of Science (NAS), the President and three past presidents of the SAA, and the heads of anthropology departments in universities and museums from across the Americas. When the conference was over, Dr. Joe Watkins, who was a speaker and the Chair of the American Anthropological Association Ethics Committee and a member of the SAA Ethics Committee, wrote an editorial in the Anthropological News (March 2000) titled "Salvaging Our Ethics." He questioned whether he should have attended the conference at all because it had been put on by me, a collector and avocational archaeologist. He said I had been "accused" of "mining artifacts" in a pre-contact pueblo on my own property. For Dr. Watkins, mining artifacts refers to the excavation of an archaeological site by someone without a Ph.D. in archaeology. He asked the question, "How did the collector get involved in the 'Clovis and Beyond' conference in the first place?" a question that speaks volumes about where the SAA seems to be headed.

Since I was singled out, I feel compelled to examine the question. In the organization of the conference, I represented the Museum of New Mexico and its Laboratory of Anthropology. Other co-sponsors were the Smithsonian Institution and the Center for the Study of the First Americans, from Oregon State University. Maybe Dr. Watkins' question should be asked a little differently: Why did a collector originate and organize this meeting? Where were all the archaeologists, and why did they not see the need for this step forward? The last such conference, from which the term "Clovis point" emerged, was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1941. In the ensuing years, giants steps have been made in our knowledge of the peopling of the Americas. This is knowledge which, everyone agrees, needs to be presented and discussed and is in the air. Dr.Watkins seems to be saying, we don't have time to do that and I don't want you to either. With this, I am reminded of the Rolls Royce that pulled up to the Ritz Plaza Hotel, and no one got out. Dr. Watkins listed Indiana University as his academic affiliation for the conference. Given that, I thought it would be interesting to look at that school's archaeological record. Ironically, the anthropology and archaeological departments of Indiana University would not even exist had it not been for the long-term vision and direct financial support of a single individual. Eli Lilly was an amateur archaeologist, and an artifact collector (Griffin, 1971). There was neither an archaeology nor an anthropology department at any college in the state of Indiana until Lilly became interested in collecting artifacts (Griffin 1971). It is important to emphasize that the same is true in many other states as well. While Mr. Lilly insisted on

anonymity throughout his life, it is useful to refer to him so the reader can understand the nature of his contributions and the role he played in the development of American archaeology, particularly important because his contributions were omitted in the formal History of American Archaeology, Willey and Sabloff (1974,1980).

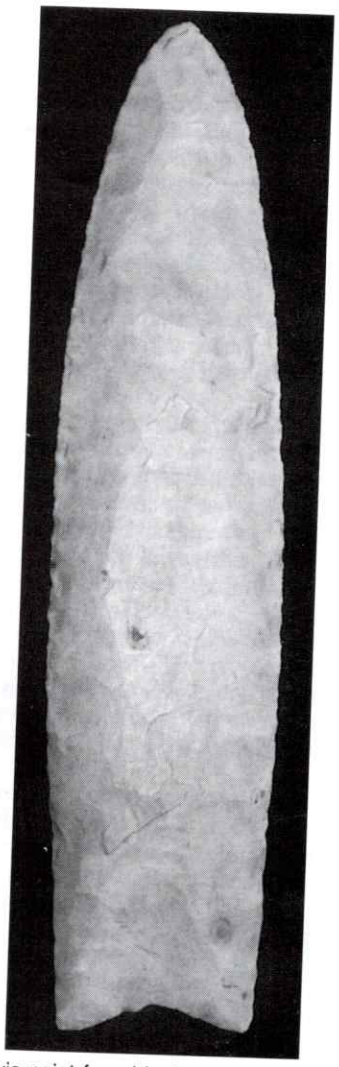
In the summer of 1930, Lilly visited J.P. Dolan, a lawyer and artifact collector in Syracuse, Indiana. He was struck by the quality of workmanship of the artifacts Dolan displayed in his "Indian Cabinet" (Griffin, 1971). The sight of Dolan's collection stimulated Lilly's innate curiosity and a never-ending passion for artifacts and "digging" archaeology. With the help of Thomas Hendricks, an Indianapolis buyer of antiquities, Lilly began to acquire a personal collection from other collectors and his own excavations. He quickly amassed one of the most important collections in the United States. This activity brought him into a close association with artifact dealers, collectors and amateur archaeologists including Glenn A. Black.

In 1931, Black led Lilly on a field trip to Angel Mounds (the largest known Mississippian site in Indiana). Lilly was both impressed and struck by the vastness of the village and cemetery and was also impressed by Black's self-taught knowledge and enthusiasm. Although Black never attended college, he was well read, and he had been collecting for many years. Lilly realized that the only way formal archaeology was going to advance would be if he funded a full-time person such as Glenn Black to devote all his time to archaeology. Lilly initiated efforts to acquire the title to Angel Mounds. After federal, state, and local government sources failed to acquire the site, Eli Lilly provided the funds to purchase it. Mr. Black moved into a house on the site and, with support from Lilly, devoted the rest of his life to excavating it. Dr. Watkins' position is particularly curious given the fact that he is currently seeking the directorship of the Glenn A. Black Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Indiana, a position endowed by a collector and supervised by an untrained but very knowledgeable excavator.

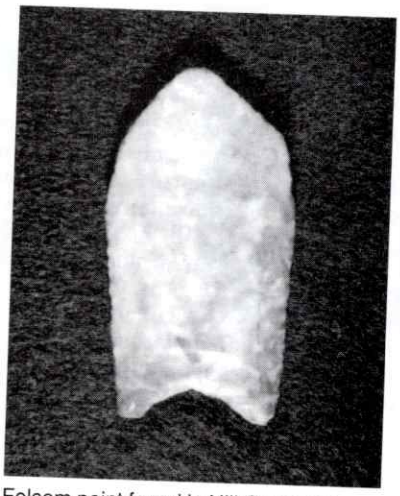
The program at Indiana University began when Lilly endowed a fellowship in 1932. Black began teaching archaeology in 1944, and after many generous donations, a formal department of anthropology was created in 1947. Eli Lilly also funded archaeological laboratories at the University of Chicago and Ohio State University and endowed the University of Michigan.

Its first recipient was James B. Griffin, the "dean" of American archaeology. Lilly provided full-time support for Griffin from 1932 to 1944 and continued to fund his research efforts thereafter. It is also interesting to note that the support from this private collector was also completely ignored in the Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology's 1997 "Tribute to James B.Griffin."

Griffin would have been the first to acknowl-



Clovis point found in San Saba County, Texas. It is shown approximately full size. From the collection of Forrest Fenn.



Folsom point found in Hill County, Texas. Forrest Fenn collection.

edge that he would not have had a career without the support of Eli Lilly, who also funded 11 Presidents of the SAA: A.V. Kidder (1937-1939), Will C. McKern (1940-1941), Glenn A. Black (1941-1942), Carl E. Guthe (1945-1946), Frank H. Roberts Jr. (1950-1951), James B. Griffin (1952-1952), William A. Ritchie (1956-1957), George I. Quimby, (1957-1958), James A. Ford, (1963-1964), Albert C. Spalding (1964-1965) , and Richard "Scotty" MacNeish (1971-1972). Dr. Watkins seems to be saying that these distinguished archaeologists were unethical for associating with and accepting the money and leadership services of a collector-that Eli Lilly's money was tainted.

Scotty MacNeish, a participant in the "Clovis and Beyond" conference and the recent recipient of the SAA's Fryxell Award, wrote in a letter to James B. Griffin on December 14, 1970, "Mr. Lilly's interest in archaeology, particularly in the Midwest, and continued support of it were responsible for many if not most of the advances that were made in the region from the twenties to the seventies. This was not just the direct donating of funds for field excavations and publications, but it was, more importantly, the support and encouragement he gave to so many students and scholars in the field of archaeology" (Griffin 1971).

Midwest archaeology has never recovered from the loss of Eli Lilly. Since his death, academic training and employment opportunities in Midwest archaeology have become limited (Schott, 2000). Lilly provided funding to students and scholars for the scientific study of pottery, stone and copper sources used in the manufacture of artifacts, geophysics, absolute dating, artifact classification, and linguistics. He also sponsored conferences and excavations and was the underwriter of numerous publications. Many of these publications, including *Prehistoric Antiquities of Indiana*, featured illustrations of artifacts from his personal collection, some of which he excavated himself.

The argument might be made, that was then, this is now. In other words, the days of Eli Lilly are ancient history. But are they?

Where is the money for archaeology coming from today? In the past decade a number of artifact collectors have supported the positions and research efforts of many contemporary archaeologists, including Chris Hill, Robson Bonnichsen, David Meltzer (a mentor of Joe Watkins), Don Fowler, C.Vance Haynes, and George Frison, to name a few. A Colorado collector has donated more than four million dollars for archaeological research to institutions including the University of Wyoming, The George Frison Institute, the Museum of the Rockies, Montana State University, Oregon State University, the Center for the Study of the First Americans, The University of Nevada, and Joe Watkins' alma mater, Southern Methodist University.

At the same time, grants from the National Science Foundation for applied research in anthropology have dwindled almost 78% from $2,630,000 in 1973 to $583,000 in 1997 (National Science Foundation/SRS, Survey of Federal Funds for Research and Development). Furthermore, these figures do not reflect the decreasing value of the dollars since 1973 or the fact that most of that money goes for research on anthropology, not archaeology. If, as Dr. Watkins implies, it is unethical to receive support from or co-mingle with artifact collectors, what is left? Maybe the only completely "ethical" refuge is government archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (CRM). But is it?

Each year, state and federal governments spend millions of taxpayers' dollars to survey, excavate, protect, preserve, conserve, and curate archaeological materials. What does the average American citizen get for this money? Most contract archaeological reports are written in oppressive technical jargon that the public cannot decipher and go unpublished. To make matters worse, our nation's museums are filled with hundreds of tons of dirt, fire-cracked rock, bones and broken pottery bits from the CRM and government archaeology.

An investigative report by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Trimble and Meyers 1991) found the status of most physical facilities used to store artifacts and archaeological records from government-funded excavations did not conform to the minimum federal standards for curation. Many artifacts and paper records were found in sub-standard facilities, scattered on floors and in cardboard boxes subject to unauthorized entry, leaky roofs and lacking in either fire suppression systems or pest control programs.

Each year millions of taxpayer dollars are spent to recover artifacts and produce records that are destroyed because archaeologists improperly pack, overpack, or stack them without lids or place them in areas of excessive humidity and rodent populations. In these situations, provenience labels brown and paper field bags deteriorate. In many cases, these artifacts and site reports not only go unprotected, but also remain uncataloged for decades. The Trimble and Meyers study found that substandard record management at government-funded institutions resulted in the loss of information that impaired the usefulness of the artifact collections acquired from the CRM.

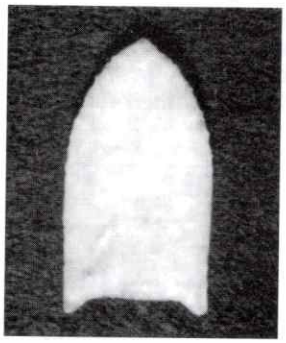
I have often wondered why a professional archaeologist who excavates sites destroyed by progress are viewed with respect while avocational archaeologists are labeled as mining for artifacts. It has been estimated that between 60 to 75 percent of work completed by professional archaeologists is not reported. A comprehensive search for statistics on this problem has revealed nothing. Everyone knows the majority of field work goes unpublished, but no one wants to admit it. The archaeological community has already buried that one. And worse, many times the field notes are closely guarded secrets lest anyone else use the information.

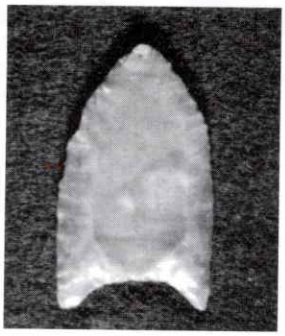
"Too often archaeologists have failed to match the scale of their efforts in the field to the scale of their publication effort. Archaeology is justified only if the information is later made available to the public." "Publication is the ultimate responsibility of all archaeologists and, like all other sciences, their results must be made available to public audiences. This obligation lies at the very heart of professional archaeology." "Unfortunately, communication to the public is the most neglected aspect of professional archaeology." (Sharer and Ashmore 1993, respectively, 156 and 599). However, in many cases work completed in the field by avocational archaeologists is reported in local archaeology journals. So it is legitimate to ask which is worse, a professional who excavates correctly and fails to report findings or an amateur whose techniques are less than perfect but reports on his work?

While everyone is interested in historic preservation, it would appear that some have wandered around the bend. Jon L. Gibson and Joe Sanders, both archaeologists from Louisiana, wrote in the SSA bulletin (Vol.11, No.5), "We suggest that just because sites happen to be on private property should not make them privately owned. We also maintain that archaeology must challenge one of American's more precious rights-the right to do as you please to your own land-if we are going to have any chance of preserving our diminishing heritage." As if that were not embarrassing enough, they went on, "First, we must press for legislation that places an archaeological lien on private property with significant archaeological sites. Second, archaeologists must be the ones to choose which sites are to be protected. We can not entrust this selection to a governmental board or legislated process, which would give land owners the final word on whether a site will be protected." Now I think I remember what started the French Revolution! But that's not all: "Archaeologists must be more that stewards of the past. They must serve as the public conscience. They must act on society's behalf even when society is insensitive or objects." Even if society objects? Well, I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. In my faxed response (which was published in a subsequent SAA Bulletin), I pointed out that most Americans would probably agree that private property rights guaranteed under the Constitution related to illegal search and seizure are more important than archaeology and historic preservation combined.

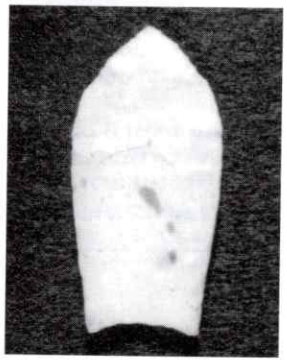
Where would one suspect that museums get the artifacts that are being displayed? Who are the major supporters and contributors to those institutions: professional archaeologists, the United States government, or private collectors? Why is it that collectors are discredited by archaeologists for purchasing artifacts but celebrated when their collections are donated to an institution? Does that transformation not seem strange and hypocritical?

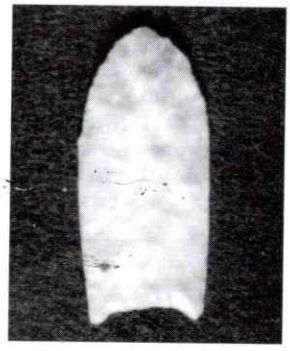
So the wedge of discontent is driven ever deeper between archaeologists and the collecting community by ill-thought-out or unfortunate comments published in private-subscription

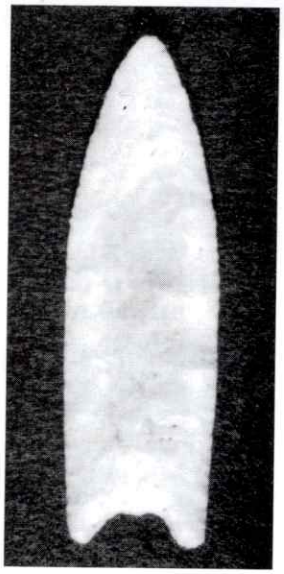




Above and below: Folsoms found at the Blackwater Draw site in Curry County, New Mexico. All of the Folsom points featured in this article are from the collection of Forrest Fenn. Photos by Michael Redwine.







Folsom from Taylor County, Texas.

journals. Both Dr. Watkins (a Native American and political archaeologist), who speaks officially for the SAA and publicly preaches the rhetoric of cooperation with all groups, and two Louisiana rogue revolutionaries, who would commandeer the law because they think our elected officials cannot be trusted to do the right thing, are defining new and radical directions.

While most archaeologists understand that cooperation among all parties is beneficial and productive, there are those who are loud and overly zealous. Extremists seem to be floating to the surface everywhere. An item that appeared in "The American Committee for Preservation of Archaeological Collections" newsletter (March 2000) amply illustrates the trend: "It seems a planned and approved exhibit of Clovis projectile points, that was to coincide with the Santa Fe Conference last October and be a part of it, was canceled at the Museum of Fine Arts. A local archaeologist apparently complained that Clovis material should not be exhibited in an art museum, and he persuaded a Native American to claim that Clovis points are sacred and should not be displayed at all. The museum director (Stuart Ashman) folded under the pressure and the exhibit did not take place." (Ed. Note: Clovis points certainly ARE works of art and would have made a splendid exhibit in any art museum.) In canceling the show (titled "Points of View") meetings were held behind closed doors, and the names of the dissidents remain closely guarded secrets. Ironically, the same museum currently has an exhibition that features "Clovis" points recently knapped by a pueblo Indian.

As another example of extremism, an archaeologist from the University of New Mexico said he would resign from the SAA because its president was a speaker at the "Clovis and Beyond" conference. He evidently objected to privately owned Clovis materials being displayed at the conference alongside those held in the public trust, including collections from the Peabody Museum, The Smithsonian Institution, The Denver Natural History Museum, the University of Texas and many others.

Public money for archaeological research is rapidly becoming an endangered species, necessitating an increased dependence on private funding, much of which comes either directly from collectors or is heavily influenced by them. There are things professional archaeologists can do to help themselves. Here is some advice and a few observations from Indiana Jones to the SAA. 1. I am born of you, am nourished by your lectures, your reports and your beautiful museum displays. Thank you for giving me a life. 2. Leave the jargon at home. If it's a Canis Latrans bone, give us a break: say it's part of a coyote. 3. Your future depends on increased public interest, and that's where your future funding will originate. If 14-year-old students don't understand your report, you are doing it wrong. And incidentally, color in books is OK. 4. Stop whining about what amateurs are doing. You have bigger problems at home, like unreported field work, for starters. 5. Collectors are not going away and you're heavily outnumbered. Get used to it and learn from them. 6. Don't get carried away with your own importance. Private property rights come first, now and always. 7. Your peers already know you're smart, so write for the rest of us sometime. We'll buy your book and read it; they probably won't. 8. Lighten up. It is not as if dreaded diseases are cured or famines are prevented by archaeology. You should be enjoying it more.

BETTY M. LIGHTNER
September 7, 2000

I regret to inform you of the passing of my sister Betty M. Lightner, of Lewisburg, West Virginia, after a short illness. An avid amateur archaeologist, she and her husband, Edward, spent several months each winter on a ranch north of Del Rio, Texas, surface hunting and locating Paleo and Archiac Indian sites.

On a recent visit to Texas she brought several display cases to Wayland Baptist College in Plainview, Texas. The staff archaeologist was amazed by what she had found, as Plainview material had not been reported in southern Texas. Her archaeological knowledge of this part of Texas was impressive. She was a former member of the Rehoboth Art League and a member of the West Virginia, Volunteer State, and Texas archaeological societies, the Texas Rock Foundation, Texas Amateur Archaeological Society and the American Society for Amateur Archaeologists.

She is survived by her husband, Edward; three daughters, Lysanne Taylor, Lynne Hash and Sherrie Fisher; a son, Jimmy Lightner; and two brother, James A. Livesay and Dale H. Livesay. She will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

Submitted by James A Livesay Sr.

Save American archaeology; document your finds through the journal.

RIGHT- OR LEFT-HANDED?

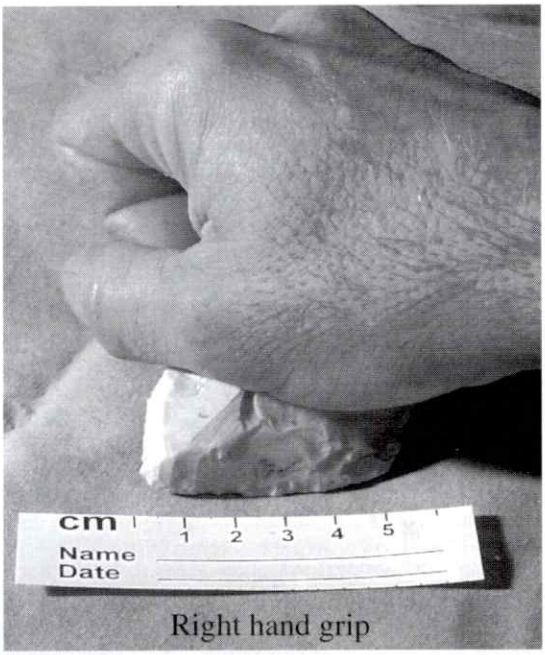
Jerry Combs
Kalona, Iowa

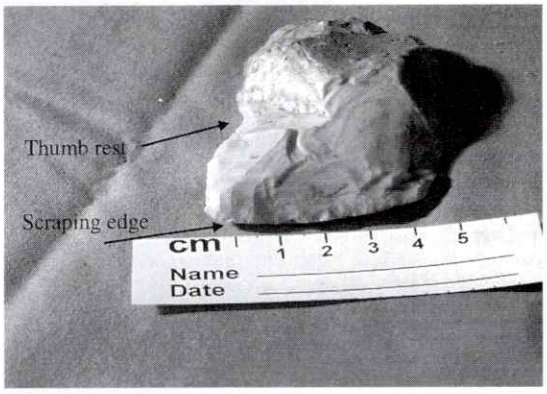
I am presently 52 years old and have been hunting Indian artifacts for most of my life. My father had quite a collection, most of which were found while he drove his tractor back and forth across his Iowa farm. Since farming was our family's livelihood, artifacts were something we found frequently in the spring. I, too, spent many hours in my early years driving my father's 1937 John Deere 'B' across his farm. Since those early tractors were built close to the ground, didn't go very fast, and lacked our modern-day cabs, my view of the surface was pretty good. There was no stereo radio, cassette player, CD player or air conditioning in those days. There was nothing much to do but watch the ground pass by in those old machines. I got to do a lot of good looking and occasionally stopped because I thought the flint I spotted was an artifact. It would have been great if every artifact had been unbroken, washed off perfectly and exposed horizontal on the ground. But that is not how it was. I had to be quick in my decision if I were to stop. I could have spent all my time stopping, and the crop would never get planted. I know I passed over many artifacts. Some pieces were only partially in view, while others were obviously only fragments. The light-colored pieces were easy to spot; the black ones or other dark-colored ones were nearly impossible to spot. Many times I did not stop because I was unsure. Later I would wish that I had. All I could do then was say to myself, "Oh well, maybe I will see it again another year."

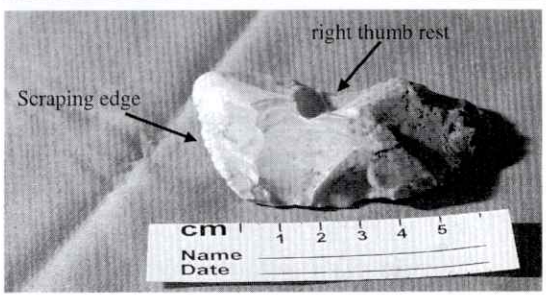
The implements that I pulled behind dad's John Deere 'B' were not wide. A 'B' was rated only at 9.28 drawbar horsepower. Most modern lawnmowers have larger engines. I even learned to look at the ground where my next pass was going to be. If I saw something where my next pass was going to be, I found it more advantageous to stop when it was first seen rather than try to find it on the return trip. Looking for something at a different angle with different lighting made finding the suspected rock/artifact difficult or impossible to find. This article relates to one of the artifacts that I found in my youth while driving the 'B.' Incidentally, I almost threw it away but realized it had been worked, even though it was not an arrowhead. I put it in my cigar box with all my other finds. I would pull it out occasionally, look at it, and try to imagine just what it could be.

Finally, after fifteen years, I discovered what it was. This piece of Burlington chert was a scaper. Even though it is not old compared to a Clovis, it is still very well made. After having studied it for a while, I determined it could only have been used by someone who was right-handed. It is impossible to use as a scaper with the left hand.

After some thought on this scaper's use, I expect that the Indians were as we are today, both right- and left-handed. Whether they were shooting a bow, throwing an atlatl, flaking an arrowhead or performing any other task, they had a preference as to which hand they used. Now every time I go arrowhead hunting and find one, I wonder if the Indian was right- or left-handed.







Right-handed scraper found by Jerry Combs. Photos by Nels Page.

OUR FAVORITE STRETCHES, PART II -A CREEK IN TAYLOR COUNTY, IOWA

Jesse Stephens
Hepburn, Iowa

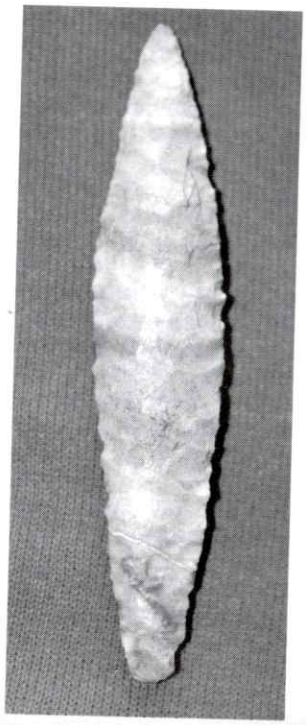
In Part I of our article "Our Favorite Stretches...," in the July issue of the *Central States Archaeological Journal*, my friend Dennis told you of our adventures on a two-mile stretch of the Nishnabota River near Shenandoah, Iowa. Another favorite stretch that my friends Dennis and Jeff Warrick and I hunt is a small creek in Taylor County, Iowa. Together we have found numerous artifacts along this creek

Young Jeff found one of his favorite pieces there. It was a large well-polished war club head. I recall the war club find particularly well. This day Jeff and I started at one end of the creek while Dennis and his dad started at the other end of the creek. We planned to meet in the middle, as the creek is not really wide enough for three to hunt at the same time. About a quarter mile upstream Jeff and I came to a point where a small side stream joins the main creek. I said, "Jeff, why don't you go check out the side creek, and I will look on upstream." This gave us both a laugh, as every time I send Dennis or Jeff up a side creek I seem to find something interesting while they are gone. Jeff went on anyway and started up the side creek to check it out. He was about 25 yards up the side creek when he looked down and could not believe what he saw. He had found a very nice large war club lying half submerged in the water. The bank is about five feet high at that point, and given the small flow of the stream, it must not have been too far from where it came out of the bank.

When Jeff got back to the main creek, I was resting (with a smile on my face), and Jeff knew I had found something pretty neat while he was up the side creek. Jeff came over to the area where I was and was quick to spot the beautiful Agate Basin knife I had left insitu for him to see. We continued on upstream and met Dennis a little later and showed him what we had found.

Dennis also had some good luck in this creek.

War Club head found by Jeff Warrick in Taylor County, Iowa. It is shown less than actual size. Jeff Warrick collection.



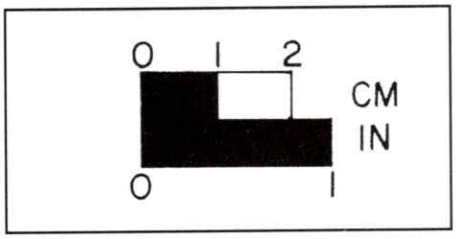
Agate Basin from the Late Paleo period found by Jesse Stephens inTaylor County, Iowa. It is shown actual size. Photo by Jeff Warrick.

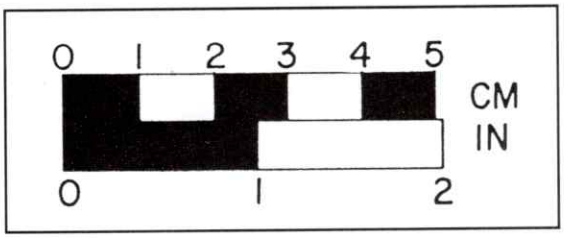
He found a rare, root-beer-colored point known as a Goshen. A friend of his had the point authenticated by Gregory Perino. According to Perino the point was made from Mountain City Chert and belongs to the Paleo period, about 10,900 years before pressent.

In the next installment of "Our Favorite Stretches...," we well tell you of and show you a nice 7 1/2- inch spear blade and a 6-inch axe we found in another of our favorite stretches.

Goshen point found by Dennis Warrick dating to 10,900 years before present. It was found in Taylor County, Iowa. It is shown actual size. Jeff Warrick photo.

These scales are provided for your use in taking artifact photographs. When taking photographs, place the scale close enough to be useful in scaling the artifact but far enough away so that it to can be removed when reproduced.

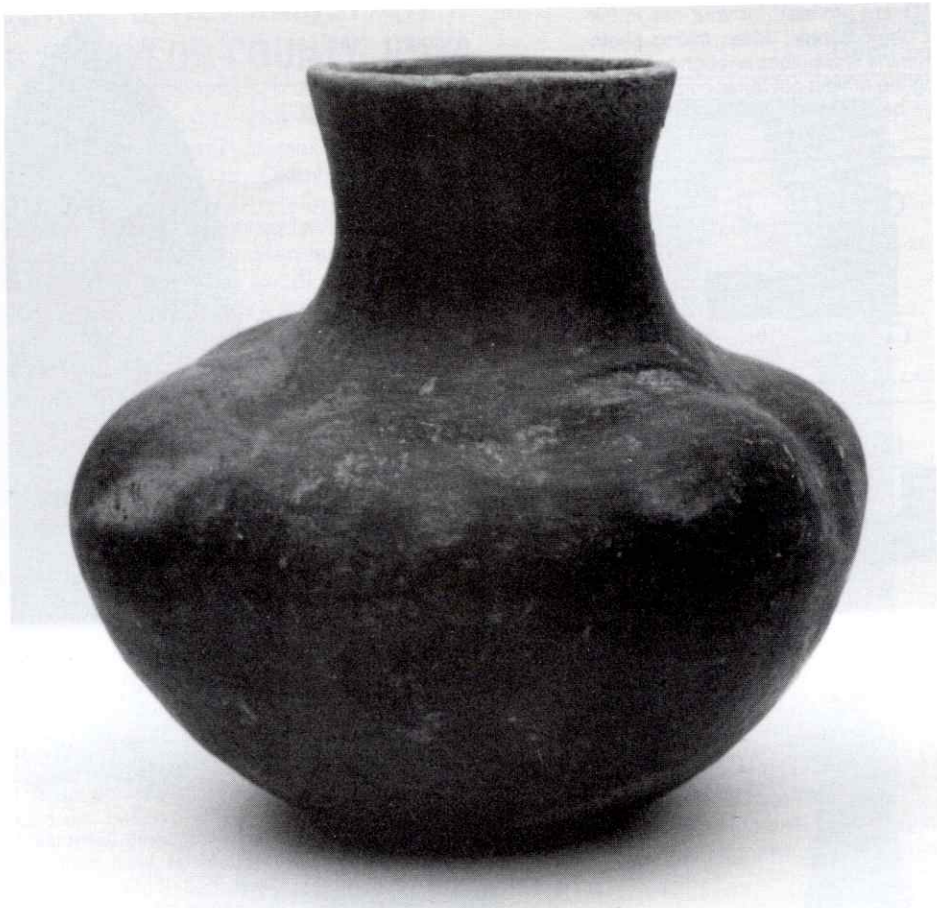




St. Charles point (Dovetail) found April of 1999. Made from honey-colored Carter Cave chert. It has a needle-sharp tip and serrations. From the Rev. Thomas Lipscomb collection. It is shown actual size. Photo by Mike Boone.

Cobbs blade found by Mike Inman in Livingston County, Kentucky. It was made from Dover chert. It is shown approximately full size. Mike Inman collection. Ron Smith photo.

Cobb blade made from Dover chert found near the Tennessee River in Livingston County, Kentucky, by Frank K. Ross. It is 5 1/2 inches long and dates to the Early Archaic period. Frank R. Ross collection. Photo by Ron Smith.

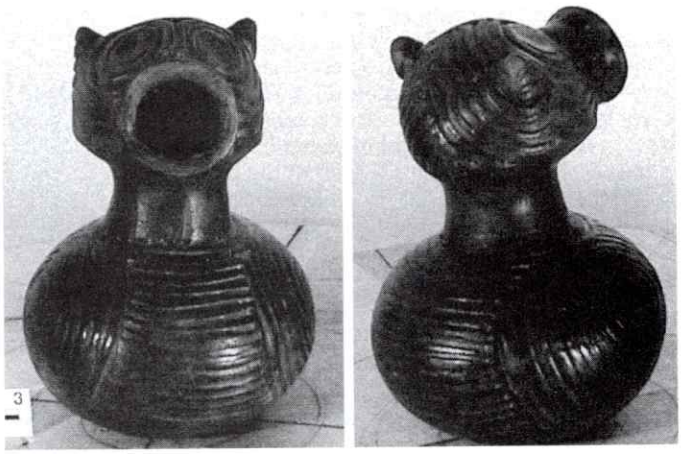


Six-lobed jar found in Mississippi County, Missouri, by Bill Teeters. From the collection of Ron Smith.

Beaver effigy vessel from Mississippi County, Missouri, found by Bill Teeters. Ron Smith collection.

Stolen Artifacts

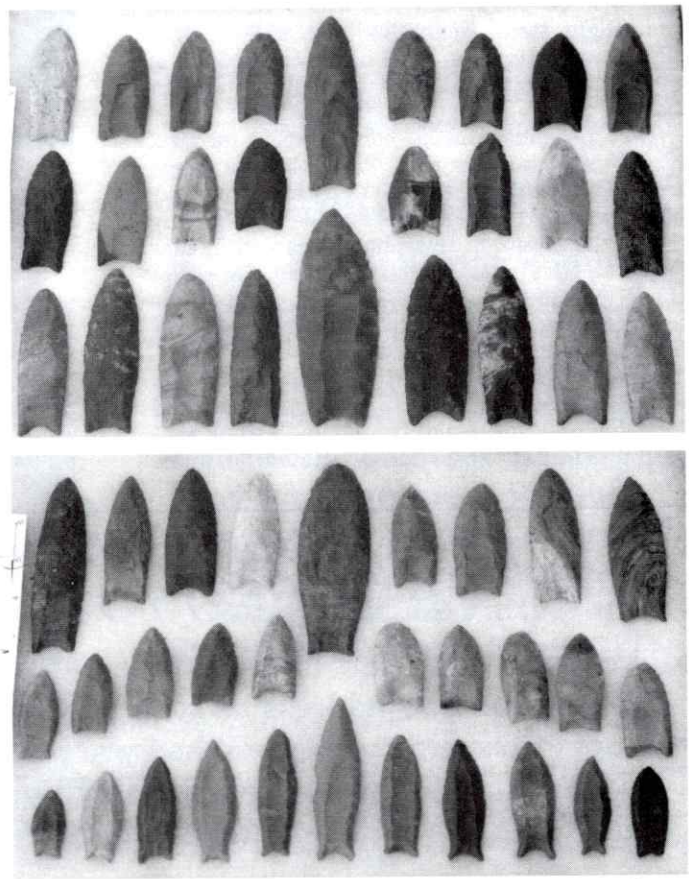
Two views of an extremely rare Caddo effigy bottle. It is a large and elaborately designed bottle utilizing a spool neck and interlocking Taylor swirls over its entirety.



Right, Large globular jar with an unusual twist, a carinated Ripley bowl incorporated into its upper section. Large Taylor bottle with a short thimble neck. The lower section is decorated with an interlocking Taylor spiral design. Any information on these artifacts should be sent to Willie Fields, 397 Appalossa Ln., Hallsville, Texas, 75650.

Thebes point stolen from the collection of John Steimle. It was stolen from his table at an artifact show. Send information to John Steimle, 6234 Bush Lake Rd, Eau Claire, Mi. 49111.

Paleo points stolen from retired Reverend Thomas Lipscomb of Paris, Kentucky, on November 4, 1999. The largest point is 5 1/2 inches in length. They include Clovis, Cumberland, and other Paleo points. Your help in facilitating their return is appreciated. Write the Central States Editor with any information on these artifacts. All Information will be forwarded to Reverend Thomas Lipscomb.



RARE MINNESOTA POINTS

Michael Bradley
Eagle River, Alaska

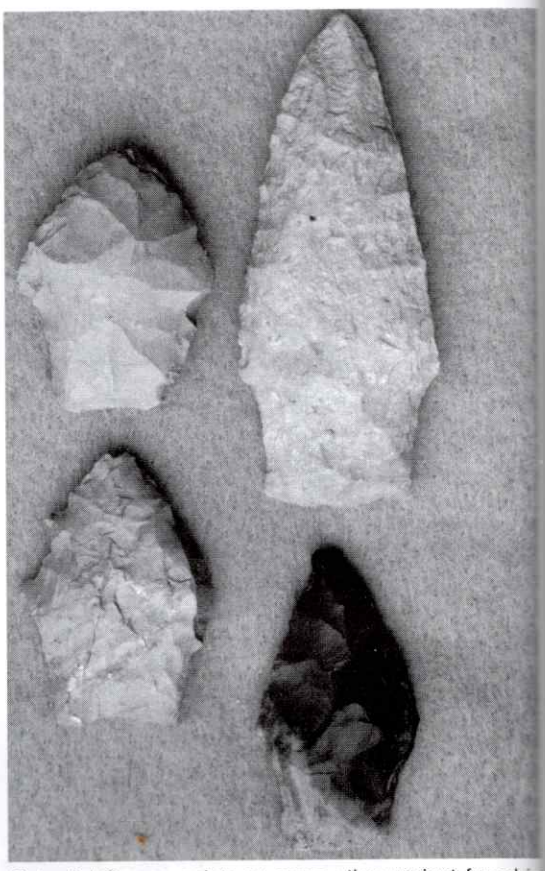
An intriguing variety of Indian artifacts has been found in Minnesota. The combination of a freshly plowed field, a night of thunderstorms and a good dose of luck are apt to lead to the discovery of anything from a Paleo Hellgap, an Early Archaic Little Sioux, a Late Archaic Table Rock, a Woodland period Snyders, or a Mississippian Cahokia point and more.

I was born and grew up in southern Minnesota, but I only became intrigued by this area's prehistoric past after moving away. I am fortunate, however, to return every so often and use each opportunity to photograph local artifact collections. I spent just such a week in the state and had the opportunity to examine and photograph another 1000 points. Like every trip, I saw many familiar point varieties such as Adena, Waubesa, Table Rock, Brewerton, Kramer and triangular arrow points. Also like every other trip, I saw pieces that are very rare in this area and a few types I have never seen before. The accompanying photos are some of the rare pieces I saw during the trip. Some were in collections that were sadly without documentation.

Most of the artifacts from southern Minnesota can be identified, but a few are unique and are either un-named types or variations of types that have not yet been recognized in the state. The four points in the first photograph are examples of these. These artifacts with a contracting or straight stem, weak shoulders and straight edges are pretty rare, but I have seen enough of them to become convinced they are a distinct type.

They resemble Cresap points except for size. Noel Justice reports that Cresap points range from 62 to 107 centimeters, though this was based on only five samples (Justice, 1987). Only one of the points in this photo falls within that range. I have noticed that the stems of all of these points are fairly uniform, but blade lengths vary considerably. Resharpening may account for this difference.

Another problem with calling these points Cresap is their range. Cresap points are found in the Ohio River drainage system and extend east to the Atlantic. They are associated with the Early Adena Culture. Adena complex points are also found in Minnesota, so the Cresap points could also have been manufactured here. So are these points a variant, a new type, or what? Clearly, more study must be done.



Potential Cresap points or some other variant found in southern Minnesota. From the collection of Michael Bradley.

REFERENCES

1987, Justice, Noel D.
Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States. Indiana University Press. Bloomington, Indiana.

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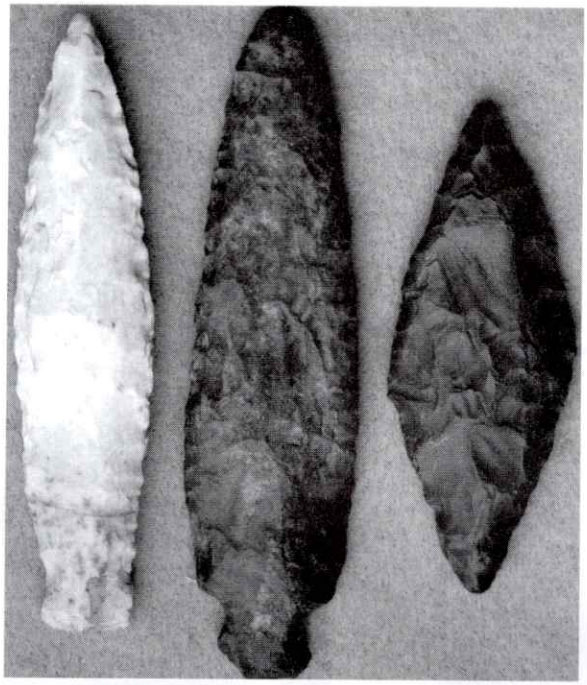
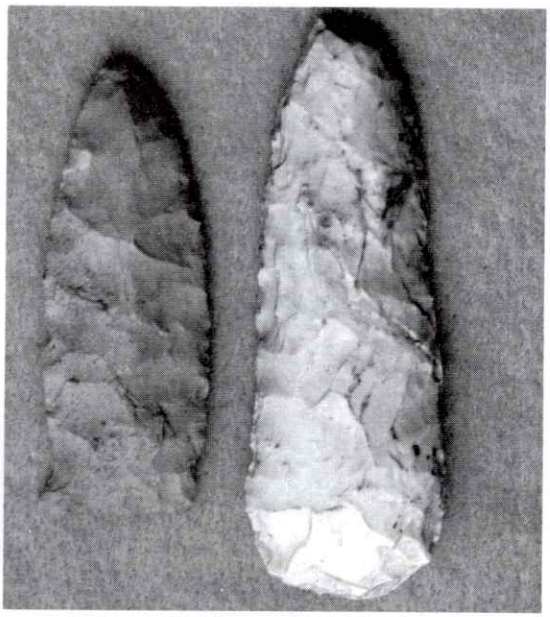
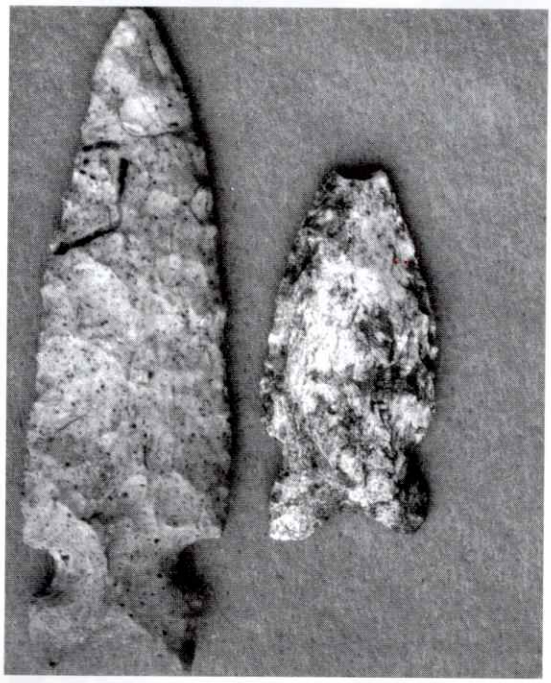


Left: Sedalia found near Freeborn Lake. Center: Turkey Tail found near Bear Lake. Right: Harrahey knife found near Bear Lake. All three were found in Freeborn County, Minnesota. Michael Bradley collection.



Above: Beaver Lake and Stanfield points found in southern Minnesota. Both of these were from undocumented collections, and the provienence is unknown. From the collection of Michael Bradley.



Left: Graham Cave points from Freeborn County, Minnesota. The point on the left was found near Lake Freeborn and the point on the right near Pickeral Lake. Mike Bradley collection.

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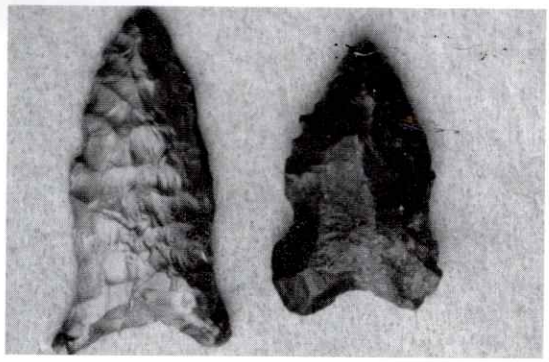
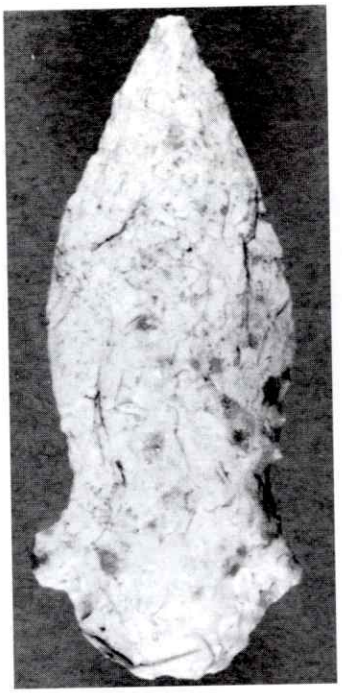
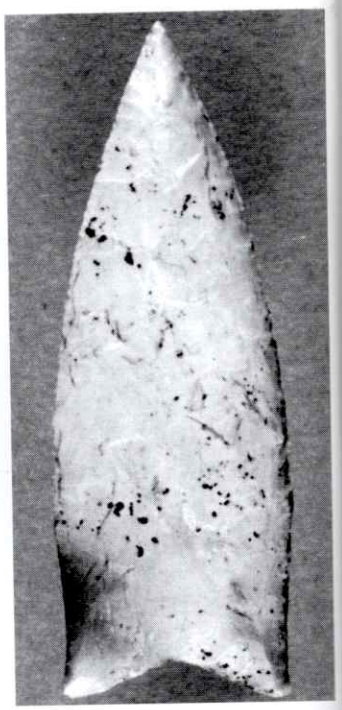


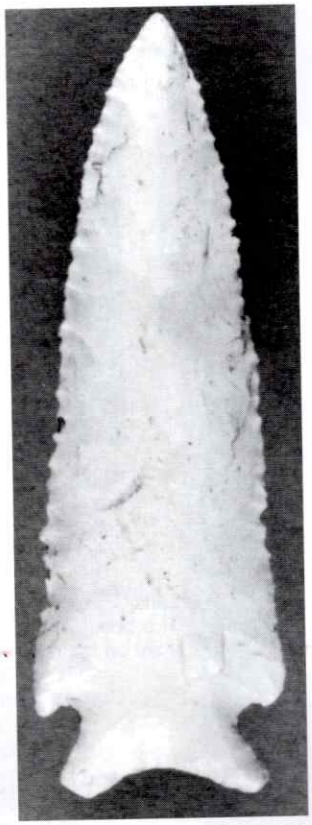
Left: Quad point from Pickeral Lake in Freeborn County, Minnesota. Right: bifurcate found in southern Minnesota. Quad points are very rare in Minnesota, and this is the only example I have ever seen. Bifurcated points are rare as well, and examples typically have lobed ears, shallow side notches and serrated blades. They are probably related to St. Albans, Lake Erie and LeCroy points. Michael Bradley collection.



Left: highly stylized Etley found by Susan Beffa in Franklin County, Missouri. It is shown actual size. Photo by Tony Clinton.

Right, Dalton found in Gasconade County, Missouri. Daltons belong to the Late Paleo period. Shown actual size. From the collection of Don McKinnis. Tony Clinton photo.





Stillwell found by Marv Nash in St. Louis County, Missouri. Stillwell points belong to the Early Archaic period. Marv Nash collection. Photo by Tony Clinton.

Left: Smith point found by Eric Coil in Moniteau County, Missouri. It is shown actual size. Ron Hunt collection. Tony Clinton photo.

Right: Etley point found in Moniteau County, Missouri. It was made from Mozarkite chert. Shown actual size. From the collection of Ron Hunt. Photo by Tony Clinton.

AVOCATIONAL ARCHAEOLGY: THE PLAINS ARCHAIC AND PLAINS WOODLAND

Carl M. Wright

In the Plains the Archaic and Woodland periods are called the Plains Archaic and Plains Woodland. The Plains Archaic is roughly divided into the Early Archaic, 8,000 to 5,500 BP.; Middle Archaic, 5,500 to 3,000 BP.; and Late Archaic, 3,000 to 1,400 years ago. Kansas is a very wide state; and after glacial forests retreated the grasses dominated over the western two-thirds of the state. In fact, following late Paleo times, an almost cultural hiatus is in evidence in western and central Kansas, as the hot Atlantic climate episode prevailed. But the bigger river bottoms with gallery vegetation did support some hardy adaptive subsistence patterns which may have moved in and out of Kansas.

Early Plains Archaic Logan Creek complex traits are in evidence across Kansas, although primarily in eastern counties. Logan Creek-type site complex points found with extinct bison bones date from 7,350 to 6,020 BP. They were initially found south of Oakland, in Burt County, Nebraska among alluvial fan deposits on a hill above Logan Creek. At Kansas site 14OS17 Logan Creek Side-Notch points resemble small Big Sandy types. L.J. Schmits and this writer filed reports from the upper Marais des Cygnes River between 1982 to 1985. Of special interest are the unifacial side-notched scrapers, as well as manos and metates found with Logan creek points.

An Archaic phase known as the Munkers Creek phase, which dates to about 5,000 years ago, was discovered near Council Grove, Kansas, that yielded small baked, rounded, triangular clay effigy heads just over two inches long. They are quite remarkable in that they represent baked clay artifacts earlier than all known American pottery and suggest a stylized glimpse of the appearance of Early Archaic people. Munkers Creek knives were very distinctive, curved with wear polish. Munkers knives were commonly unfinished on the base, which is usually angular. There are two different large, slender Munkers Creek point types that resemble Nebo Hill and other large stemmed points in Missouri. Also, while it may seem out of place, some collections show that Calf Creek horizon material is also very well represented in Kansas and Oklahoma, dating 5,500 to 4,500 BP. This writer always felt that Munkers Creek, Black Vermillion and Calf Creek were related or the same. Chipped axes and Clear Creek gouges are also found in the Kansas Archaic. There is evidence that the Plains Archaic people established trade with far eastern peoples. Other Middle Archaic phases worth mentioning in Kansas are the Chelsea, Eldorado and Walnut phases. The Roniger Memorial museum at Cottonwood Fall, Kansas, in the Flint Hills has a large collection of artifacts, many of which are Plains Archaic and are certainly worth seeing.

The Late Archaic McKean complex contains McKean points, Mallory points and also Duncan/Hanna points. These points are best known in Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas. But the Hyde Farm collection from the Lyon and Osage County line (which was donated to the Kansas State Historical Society) revealed McKean complex points in my 1982 photographs of the collection. Later my wife, Dorothy, found a McKean point near the Hyde site. So the McKean complex is represented in Kansas and again may be due to Kansas rivers being good east/west seasonal routes.

The Plains Woodland Period lasted about 1,500 years and contained several phases in Kansas which are Hopewell variants, followed later by the Plains Village farmers, who were essentially Mississippian variants. Excluding early primitive attempts to make pottery, prehistoric Americans in Kansas began to make pottery about 2,000 to 2,200 years ago. Noteworthy are the Early Woodland Kansas City Hopewell, Keith phase, Cuesta phase and Greenwood phase. A large necklace of polished white stone beads came from Greenwood County, each bead of which looked like a small cylindrical bannerstone. The latter phases are Kansas manifestations and essentially Hopewell, with artifacts of the Hopewell interaction sphere. Middle and Late Woodland phases are the Grasshopper Falls phase reported by John Reynolds, and others like the Keith variant, upper Republican, the Pomona variant (Mississippi), and others. The full grooved axe and three-quarter grooved axes survived well into the Woodland in Kansas. Practically speaking, the Grasshopper Falls phase was a continuation of the Archaic into the Woodland.

Bison scapula hoes and bison tibia tools are often found in Kansas, as well as bison skulls. Kansas has rock art, mounds, and stone circles. There was even a pueblo near Scott City, Kansas, and there were metal arrow points in Kansas as well. I recommend that you visit the relatively new Kansas State Museum, 6425 South West 6th Avenue, Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099. One can exit I-70 easily to get there.

DO YOUR NON-MEMBER COLLECTOR FRIENDS A FAVOR: INVITE THEM TO JOIN YOUR STATE SOCIETY.

YESTERDAY IN BRIDGETON "SITE #7"

Bob Rampani
Bridgeton, Missouri

Every time I happen to be at DePaul Hospital on McKelvey Road or one of the business establishments fronting St. Charles Rock Road in Bridgeton, Missouri, I have the feeling I am walking on my old footprints made in yesteryear in the field of Bridgeton that I have now come to call "Site number 7."

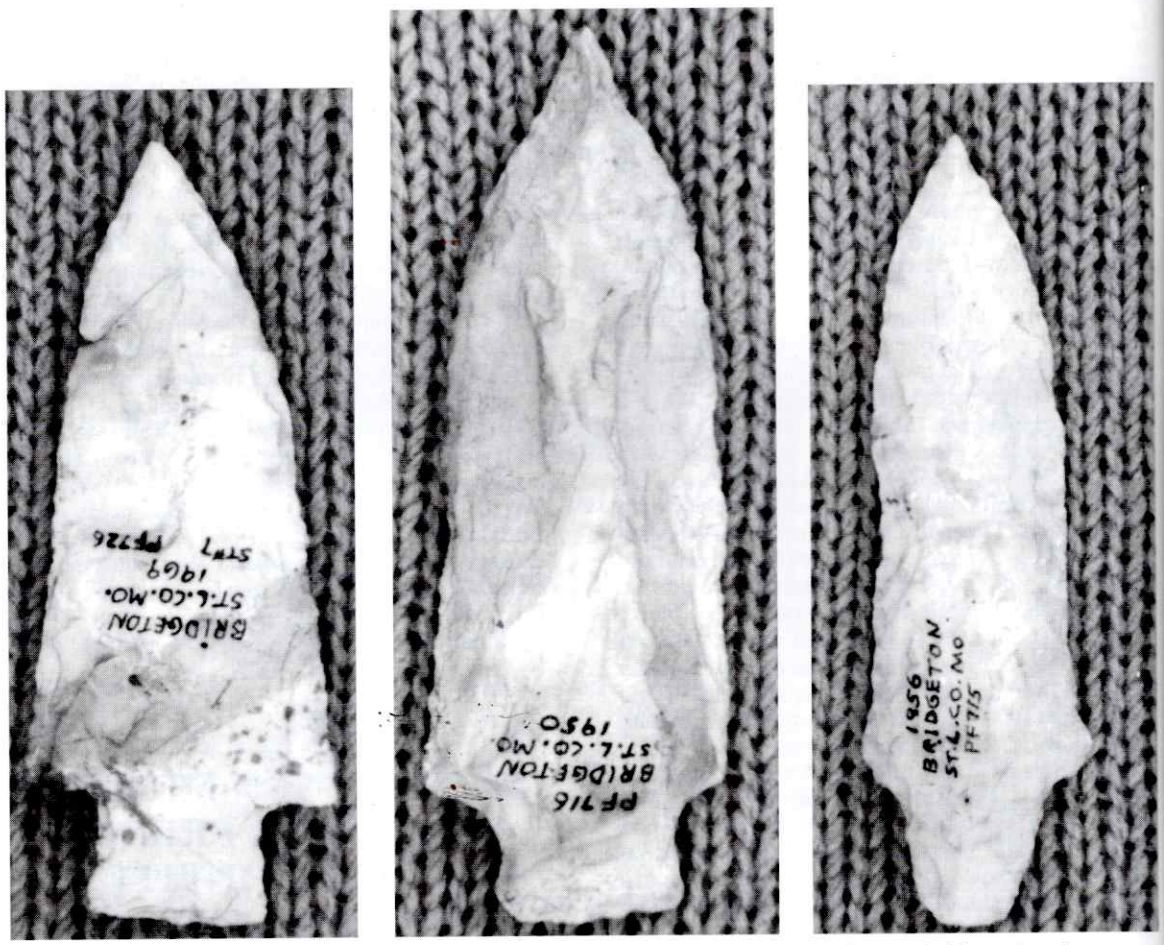
Standing in today's parking lots, I try to envision what part of the field I would be in if it were yesterday and if I had found an Indian artifact there. Behind Builders Square and Office Depot on a hillside where an orchard once stood, I was provided with Morell mushrooms to eat each spring.

Under the Bridgeton Trails Library, I recall finding a fine Dalton point that I hurried home with. I found a small black Mississippian discoidal where the emergency entrance of the hospital is today. Under Kohls Department Store was an adze and a small axe sitting in a small, washed-out ditch and facing 1-70 to the south. Where the hospital now sits, I recall many points found while walking through pottery shards up and down the ridge. I remember well the many thrills I had while hunting in this field, my Site 7 in Bridgeton.

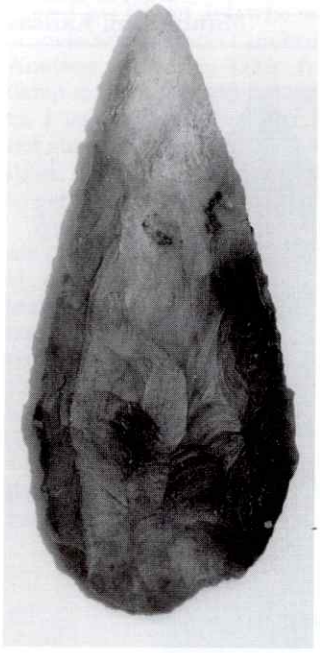
This site sat less than two miles from my home as the crow flies. It gave me fresh air to breathe and time to find peace within myself and allowed my mind to vision and dream.

The site gave me strength to face the life that lay ahead of me. There is no greater tonic known to man than the medicine of my land of yesterday in Bridgeton. While walking this field one day, a dream came to me that I would buy this land and preserve it. I had the dream but never the money. Now the best I can offer is to record them.

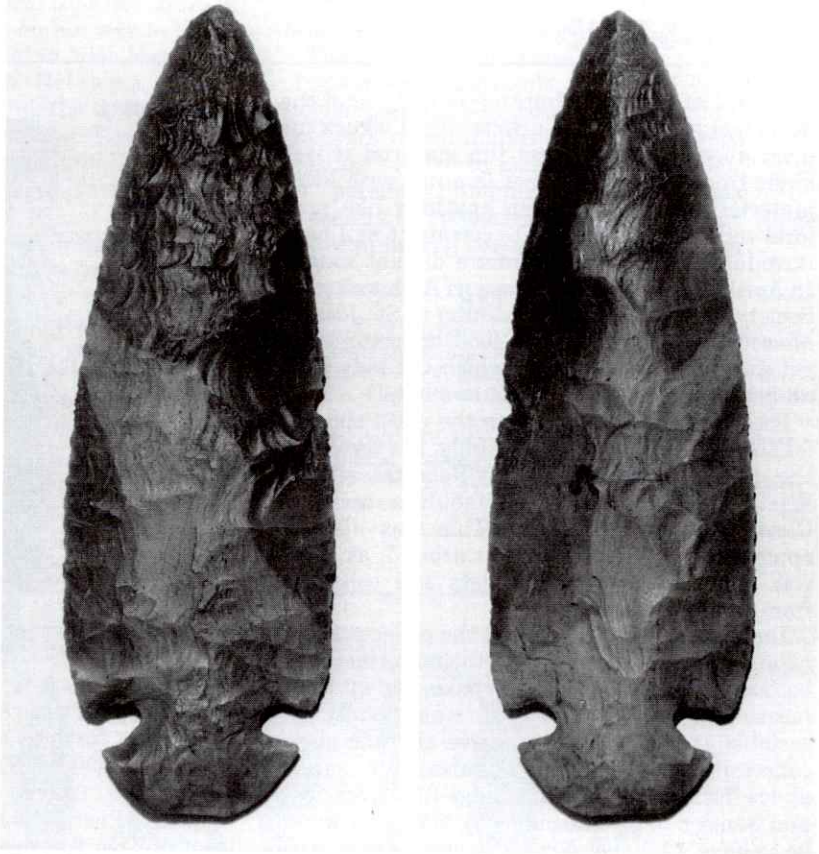
Space allotted to me in our journal allows me only to display a couple of memorable gifts from my field of yesterday in Bridgeton. The captions contain additional information. The points are pictured with the points up, although years ago I marked them with points downward, as the photographs verify.



Etley points found by Bob Rampani at his site # 7 in Bridgeton, Missouri. Today the site is occupied by a shopping center and a hospital complex. These artifacts are shown actual size. From the collection of Bob Rampani.

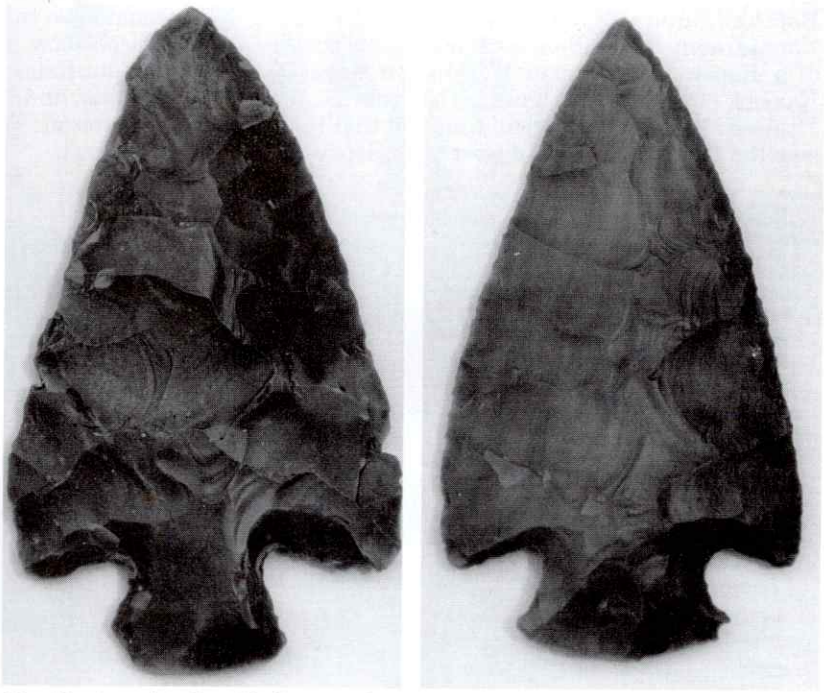


Cobbs blade found by Mark Johnson in Spencer County, Indiana.



Both sides of a St. Charles (Dovetail) point found by Dave George in Spencer County, Indiana.

Snapbase Benton found in Spencer County, Indiana.



Two Snyder points found in Spencer County, Indiana, by Mark Johnson.

All five points on this page were made from Harrison County chert. They are shown approximately full size. All are from the collection of Mark Johnson.

FLINT RIDGE MATERIAL IN KANSAS, NOT THIS TIME

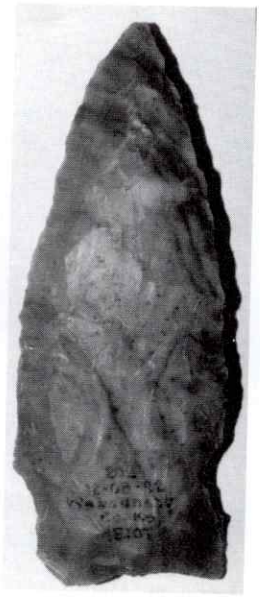
Darrel Wilson
Manhattan, Kansas

On one of my many hunting trips I found the point featured with this article. What struck me most about the piece was the material it was made from. Since I was not familiar with lithic material and had not seen anything like it in local collections, I was quite certain it had been introduced into the area from a distant source. In April of that year the Missouri Archaeological Society held their annual meeting in St. Joseph, Missouri. This provided a good opportunity to get away for the weekend, which the kids were all for, since it meant staying in a hotel.

I was interested in hearing the main speaker for the event, Dr. Richard Gramly. His topic was the East Wenatchee (Richly/Roberts) site in Washington state and the fabulous cache of Clovis points found there. This was also an opportunity to show my point around, as there was going to be archaeologists and collectors from a wide area present.

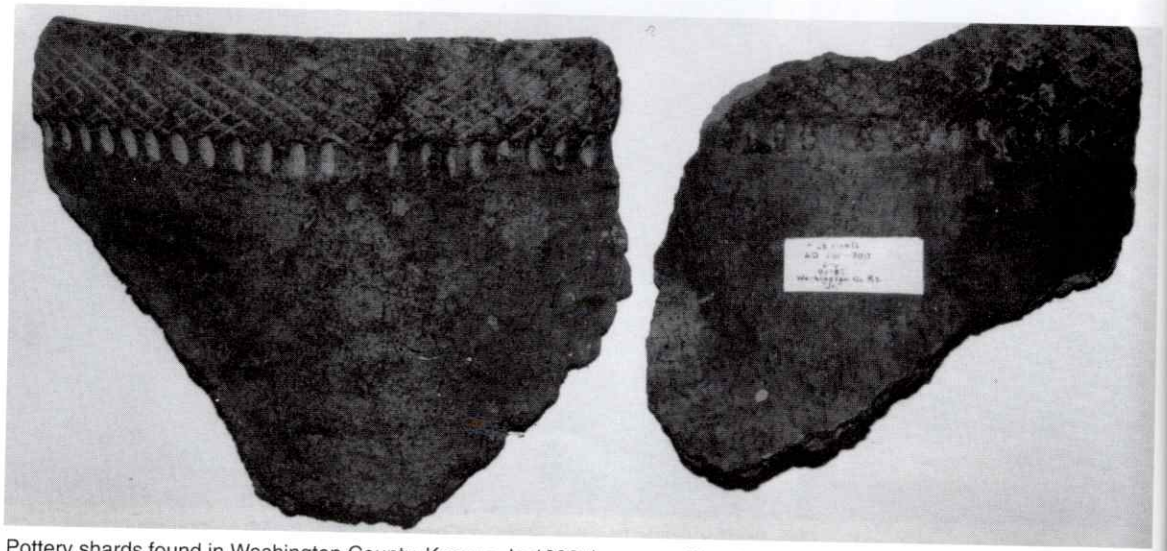
During the breaks I visited the collectors, but none had any idea as to what the material might be. That evening Dr. Gramly spoke, and after the meeting we met and spoke. He was friendly and sociable and had a very positive attitude about collectors. I asked his opinion about the material. He felt that it was Flint Ridge flint from Ohio and went on to say the only way to be sure would be to have a lab test done. His opinion was good enough for me.

Finding a Flint Ridge artifact in Kansas really should not be a surprise when one considers Hopewell cultural materials found in the Salina, Kansas, area. In addition, my cousin found parts of a Hopewell jar rim in Washington County, Kansas. In 1986 I showed the chards to Professor Patricia J. O'Brien, who said that this was the farthest north and west that Hopewell cultural artifacts had been found. The existence of this pot was probably related to the trade network the Hopewell had established to the west. After looking at the point again, I was comfortable with Dr. Gramly's assessment, and this article would have ended here.



Archaic point found by Darrel Wilson. The lithic material was later determine to be Alibates. From the collection of Darrel Wilson. It is shown actual size.

Then a fellow collector from Ohio sent me a bag of Flint Ridge debitage. The material looked very similar, and I was satisfied that it was Flint Ridge material. Then a series of events proved that it wasn't.



Pottery shards found in Washington County, Kansas. In 1986 they were identified as being the most northern and western examples of Woodland period pottery.

FLINT RIDGE MATERIAL IN KANSAS, NOT THIS TIME

It all started when Dan, a local collector, mentioned his friend Jeb who was on his way to the "Clovis and Beyond Conference" in New Mexico. Another collector, Dick from Nebraska, also came to visit. I could not pass up the opportunity. I asked them for their opinions. They were not sure. Dick suggested checking it with a black light. At that, Jeb said that he had his and went to get it.

We put the point and the Flint Ridge materials on a piece of black cloth to show any material signature. Jeb started with a high wave length with no results. Dick suggested the short wave, since that was where he got his best results. Short wave did it; the point did have a signature. But the Flint Ridge material did not have a signature, so this artifact was not Flint Ridge material.

Somebody, I believe it was Dick, suggested checking it against a piece of alibates, I got out an alibates knife scraper tool in my collection. The signature matched, so the point was made from alibates, a very colorful material.

The black light provides another possible way of identifying materials. It is non-destructive, easy and quick. One disadvantage is that it does not work on all materials, and confirmed samples are needed to make sound judgments. But no personal judgment is 100% accurate. Presently, I am not aware of any Flint Ridge material having been found in Kansas.

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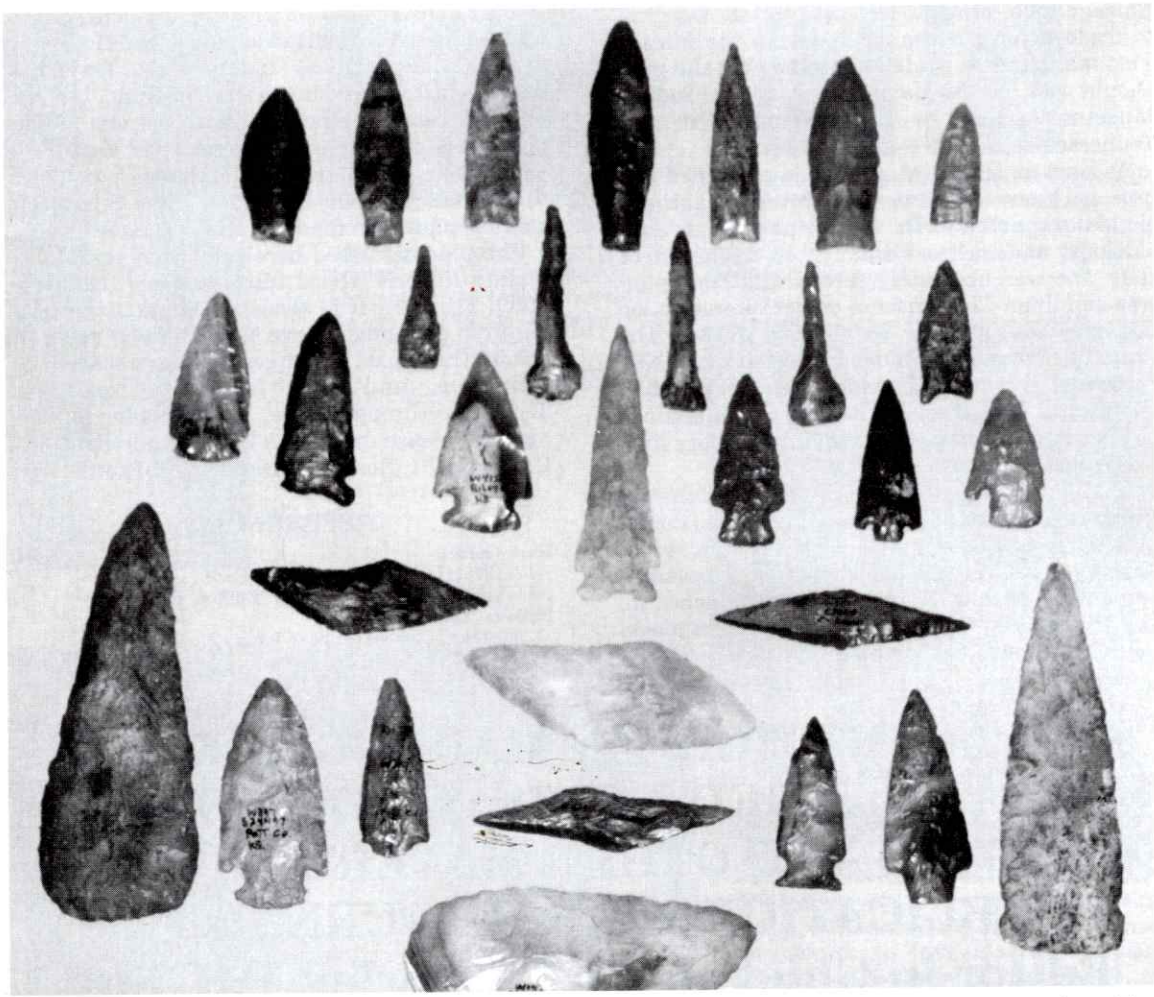

Group of Paleo and Archaic points from Kansas made from Foraker, Florene, Ripley banded and Burlington cherts. The point in the top center is a Hell Gap and is 3 5/8 inches long. The point in the lower left is a 6 1/4 inch Stanfield Blade. They are mostly the personal finds of Tom Wyatt.

A HISTORIC CHLORITE PIPE, POSSIBLY FROM TENNESSEE

Claude Britt Jr.
Rockville, Indiana

Back in 1958, I spent a summer doing geological field work (vertebrate fossils) in Montana working for Princeton University. Alongside of me that summer was the now-retired Dr. Donald Baird, Curator of the Princeton Geological Museum. At the end of the summer's work, I drove Dr. Baird back to New Jersey in one of Princeton's vehicles. Way back then there were no interstates or super highways.

On our way back East, we stopped at the Sioux Indian Museum in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. As I recall it, it must have been a private museum designed to get tourists to stop at their accompanying gift shop. To this day, I have no idea who owned this museum, but upon learning that we were from the East, the owner showed us a chlorite (or maybe serpentine) pipe which was not on display. This pipe is the subject of this article.

The owner of he Sioux Indian Museum stated that a man, who he thought was from the Chicago area, brought this pipe to him wanting to trade it for a catlinite pipe from the Plains. This man made a trade but stated that the pipe should not be displayed in a Sioux Indian Museum because it had originated in the Tennessee area.

As soon as Dr. Baird and I had examined the pipe, we knew that it was absolutely an authentic historic artifact. Dr. Baird (now my friend, sidekick, and mentor) commented to the effect that "he was absolutely certain that this pipe was genuine." The museum owner offered to let me have this pipe for only a few dollars. Dr. Baird encouraged me and emphasized that I had better get it because I would never get another chance like this. I wasn't looking for an artifact or a bargain. I was just a student with very limited funds.

No data accompanied the piece except that it came from the Tennessee area. There is no doubt that it is a historic pipe made from what appears to be greenish-black chlorite, or possibly serpentine. It is 4 1/4 inches by 4 1/2 inches in size. To this day I wonder if this pipe was made by the Cherokee during historic times, perhaps more than 150 years ago.

Hart's (1978) book on pipes is excellent, but it only deals with prehistoric pipes. Lar Hothem's (1999) publication on Indian pipes featuring both prehistoric and historic was helpful, but did not illustrate any pipes similar to this one. While many historic Cherokee pipes are featured, again none resembled the Tennessee pipe from the museum in South Dakota. Was this black chlorite pipe even made by the Cherokee?

The pipe discussed here somewhat resembles certain historic period Micmac pipes (Hothem, 1999: 210-213). It is sheer speculation that the featured pipe might have actually been made in the northern part of our country, perhaps by the Chippewa, and later found its way into Tennessee through trade. If any reader has an opinion, please drop me a line. Claude Britt Jr., P.O. Box 131, Rockville, Indiana 47872-0131.

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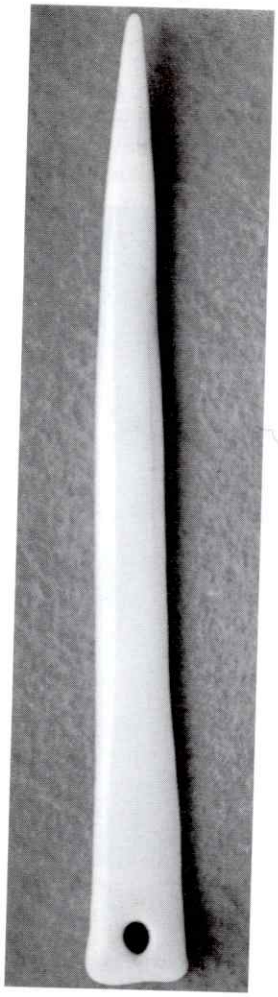
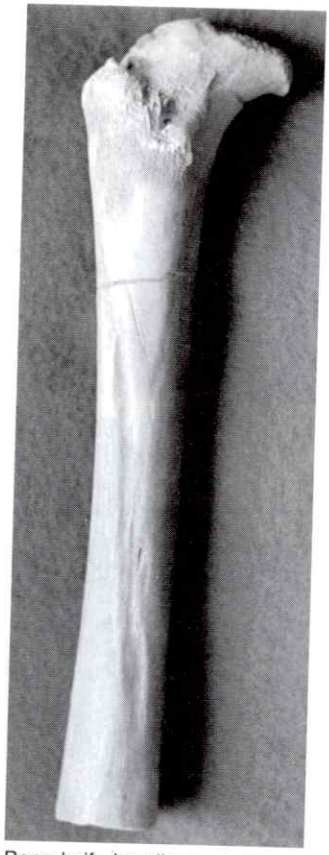
1999, Collectors Guide to Indian Pipes. Collectors Books, Paducah, Kentucky.

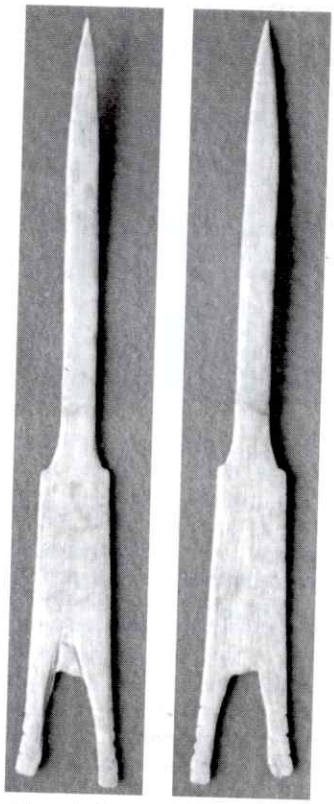
SPECIAL NOTICE! MY MAILING ADDRESS HAS CHANGED. SEND ALL ARTICLES, PHOTOS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR PUBLICATION IN OUR JOURNAL TO: Editor-in-Chief John T. Crowley, P.O. Box 7145, Chesterfield, Missouri 63006-7145

Highly polished bone needle found in White County, Tennessee, by Jeff Bayless. From the collection of Jeff Bayless. Photo by Don Hutchings.

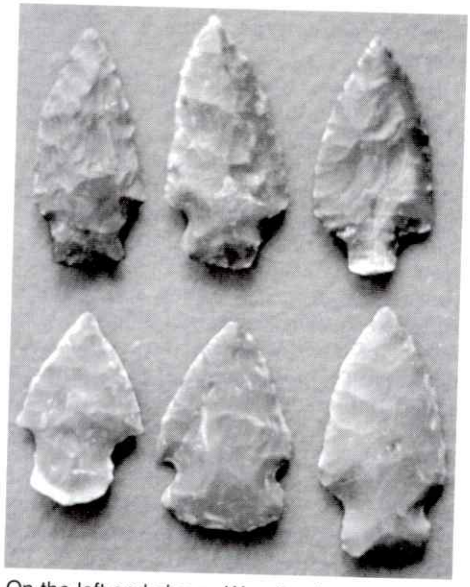


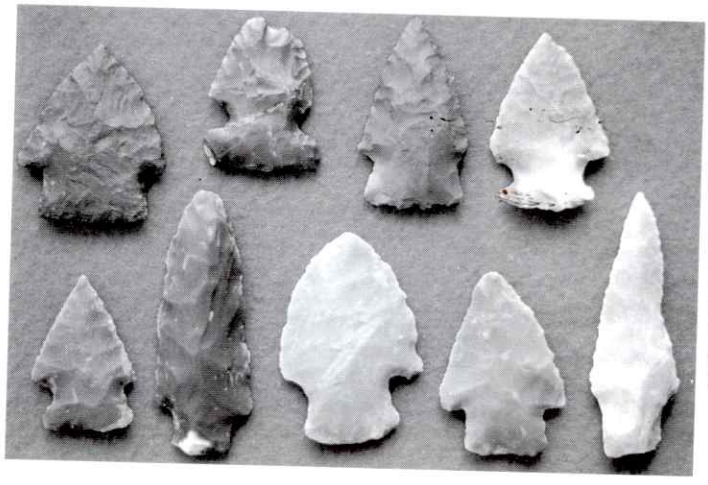


Bone knife handle made from a deer leg bone with an engraving around the circumference; found at the DPP site in Warren County, Tennessee. A personal find of Don Hutchings.



Both sides of a bone hair pin found at the DDP site in Warren County, Tennessee, by Jeff Bayless. Note the minute tally marks on the edges of the hair pin. Jeff Bayless collection. Don Hutchings photo.





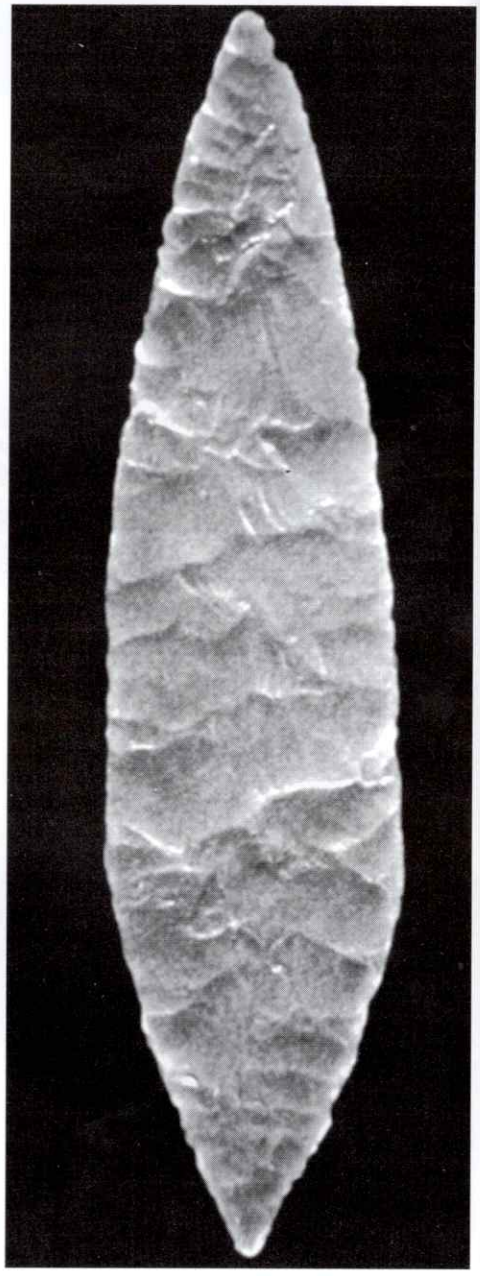
On the left and above, Woodland period points found by Jeff Bayless at the DDP site in Warren County, Tennessee. They are shown less than actual size. Jeff Bayless collection. Photos by Don Hutchings.

CLOVIS POINTS IN THE MID-SOUTH: EUROPEAN ORIGINS?

Jackie Corbin
Nashville, Tennessee

Clovis points found by the author in a plowed field on the Kentucky-Tennessee border. They are shown approximately actual size. Kennard Grimes photo.

Cast of a Solutrean point from Europe (Waechter 1976). It is 33cm (13 inches) in length. Photo by Kennard Grimes.



The three points featured with this article are Clovis points found at a site in Todd County, Kentucky, along the Tennessee border. They are personal finds from a plowed field in 1999-2000 and were found about fifty yards from a spring. At least eight other point types were found on this site, although the location of the Clovis subsite was higher on the hill and does not overlap significantly with those other types. These points were knapped from Kentucky blue, more commonly called Kentucky hornstone, and they are of good craftsmanship. The flutes are clearly visible on both sides of each point, but the largest of the three is only 3.7 cm (1.45 inches) in length, and all are relatively thick. Similarities among these three points are striking, suggesting that they were produced by the same group of hunter-gatherers. Although conclusive proof is lacking, Clovis points were widespread in North America and are often said to be the earliest continental point type from which other types evolved.

In addition to recording these local Clovis finds, I wish to add to the current important global discussion of the origin of Native Americans based on the style of Clovis points. A theory was presented in 1999 by Dr. Dennis Stanford of the Smithsonian Institution at the "Clovis and Beyond" conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico. From his studies, he suggested that there was an early human migration to North America, perhaps before 15,000 BC, which originated from an area that now includes present-day France and Spain. These Caucasians are called Solutreans after Solutre, a town in eastern France. Solutrean was the name given to the era 18,000-20,000 years ago during the Upper Paleolithic complex in Europe. The Solutrean period immediately preceded the Magdalelian era, which was the famous age of cave art. A Solutrean laurel leaf point is shown. An important component of this possible migration theory is that the Clovis point evolved from the Solutrean point. However, in fairness to this theory, it should be emphasized that the two classes of points shown are sub-types of their respective styles. There would have been thousands of years of development from the Solutrean points to the Clovis. Furthermore, the

particularly large Solutrean point featured with this article was not made for hafting. The development of the fluting process for hafting points such as Clovis could have originated after North American settlement by these early people. The lanceolate shape and parallel flaking of Solutrean points are definitely features that could have been retained in most Clovis point forms. Other sub-types of Solutrean points may show even more striking resemblance to Clovis points. Likewise, there may be similarities between Solutrean tools with Clovis and other Clovis spears and knives. The Solutrean people are hypothesized to have settled in the Southeastern portion of present-day United States, which would partly explain the prevalence of Clovis point finds from this region. I am personally not yet convinced that the Soluteans were among the first Native Americans. Comparisons of point types notwithstanding, the date of 18,000 BP seems a bit early when one considers the wealth of evidence for a settlement date of 12,000 BP for the Clovis people in North America. The debate concerning Native American origins will doubtless continue for many years. There is emerging evidence that a hodgepodge of immigrants from various parts of the world managed to settle both North and South America eons ago.

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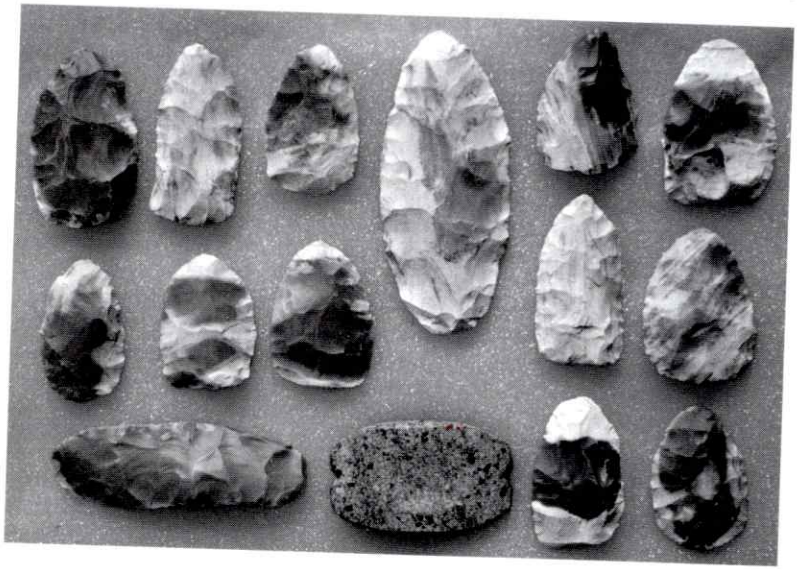


Boatstone and 14 Archaic blades found by James Harrison in Frentess County, Tennessee, in 1985. From the collection of James Harrison. Photo by Don Hutchings.

Notice to Contributors

Please send all materials to the Editor-in-Chief, whose address is on the last page of the journal. In submitting materials keep in mind the following:

1. Articles should be typewritten and double-spaced on standard 8 1/2 x 11" paper, with margins of at least one inch. The author's name and address should appear below the title. When articles are e-mailed, they should be written in a "word program" and should be attached to the e-mail.
2. When quotations, statistics, or other information is borrowed, be sure to credit the source in a footnote or bibliography. If you are unsure of the proper form, see examples in back issues of the journal.
3. Do not submit Polariod pictures. Always send clear (high contrast) color or black and white glossy photographs.
4. Be sure to write a caption for each photograph, including such information as type, size (unnecessary if a scale appears in the photograph), provenience, name of finder and/or owner, date found, etc.
5. All photographs are retained for use and will not be returned. We often have to cut them for the printing process.
6. Photograph spears, knives, projectile points, etc., with the points up; axes, celts, boatstones, bannerstones horizontally; and spades with the bits down; and pendants and plummets, showing the drilled holes at the top.
7. All manuscripts and photographs become the property of the CSAS upon receipt.
8. We do not wish to publish articles and/or photographs that have appeared or are to appear in other archaeological publications unless there is a special reason for doing so. If you have submitted a manuscript and/or photographs to the CSAJ that you have also sent to another publication, be sure to notify us.
9. All articles are subject to editing by the editorial staff.

THE ROMANCE OF COLLECTING

Rodney M. Peck
Harrisburg, North Carolina

Collecting anything can be very rewarding and a delightful hobby. People collect anything and everything: gold coins, thimbles, cars, civil war artifacts, stamps, bottles pictures, dolls, rocks and thousands of other things. However, this paper is limited to only one: the collecting of American Indian artifacts.

The relationship between collectors of American Indian artifacts and archaeologists differs from state to state. I have had many collectors and archaeologists (one from England) in my home to share not only my collection, but also my thoughts and opinions. It is unfortunate that we live in a world that has to place labels on everything and has created barriers between some collectors and archaeologists over the years. Some of the best archaeologists have a degree, not in anthropology or archaeology, but in history and architecture. Both the collector and archaeologist are learning that each has much to offer. Archaeologists rarely recover artifacts in the ground that are of much commercial value, but rather recover fragments of artifacts from trash pits that often provide datable artifacts that the collector would be unable to obtain from any other source. On the other hand, collectors, who probably outnumber archaeologists a thousand to one, can offer the archaeologist extraordinary artifacts that he would probably never recover intact. Thus, a broken artifact excavated may be compared with a complete specimen. An archaeologist should never alienate himself or herself from the collectors, for to do so will surely damage his or her career for a lifetime. I know of several archaeologists whom collectors will never communicate with again.

Over the years many laws have been written on both federal and state levels. In general these laws were written to protect and preserve our heritage. There is no justification for anyone to break these laws. Our federal and state parks, wet lands, etc., are for everyone to enjoy. Therefore, only trained professionals with proper permits are allowed to excavate or surface hunt on these protected lands.

It has been over thirty-six years since I picked up my first point in Virginia. Little did I know what lay ahead for me: assembling not only a rather nice collection, but also a wealth of information from scores of excavations, countless reports, articles and books. Perhaps the most pleasure, however, has come from the wonderful folks who also collect that I have met over the years.

Four warnings to collectors should be mentioned. First, be wary of the self-professed expert, for he has ceased to learn. Second is the widely held belief that anything published is infallible. That's wrong! Third, buyers beware, for there are many, many reproductions out there for sale as the real thing. Fourth, be wary of persons who charge to authenticate your artifacts, for most are only out to make a profit, and all have made mistakes in the past.

Today there are lots of reproductions (a really nice word for fakes) on the market. Fake bannerstones, axes, pottery, discoidals and points of all kinds can be found. About fifteen years ago I wanted a classic dovetail (St. Charles point) for my collection. So realizing how little I knew about dovetails, I decided the only safe course was to go to a reputable dealer and tell him what I wanted. He sold me a nice colorful 4-inch dovetail from Ohio. Five years later I found that the only dovetail in my collection was a modern reproduction (fake). Naturally, I took the point back to the dealer and explained to him what I had discovered and asked for an explanation and either a refund or credit. He replied that he purchases several collections every year and certain percentages are of questionable authenticity. He apologized and gave me a credit with which I purchased an authentic Clovis point. I learned to stay away from artifacts I know nothing about and something about "reputable" dealers!

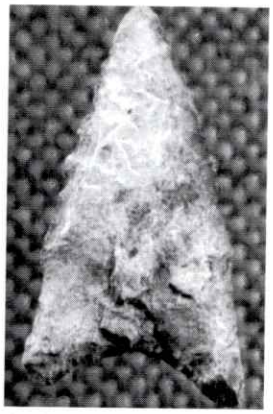
Perhaps the best collections I've seen over the years are those small ones of personal finds by the collector. They won't have fifty or so axes, dozens of bannerstones, or pieces that can be traced through ten different collections. These collectors catalogue their finds by sites and only look near their homes. Most collectors, even the larger ones, got their start this way and, perhaps, due to new housing developments, shopping centers, etc., they were forced to go elsewhere, such as shows and dealers, to obtain artifacts.

Some collectors look at collecting as an investment and accumulate as many rare and valuable artifacts as they can in order to sell them later at a profit. I know of some professional archaeologists who subsidize their incomes by selling American Indian artifacts to museums and collectors, both here in America and in other countries. I also know of a well-respected archaeologist in Connecticut who subsidized his income by working as a clerk in a hardware store.

Collecting American Indian artifacts has been going on since Columbus discovered America in 1492 and will continue. Picking up a point in a plowed field has a certain part in history and should be encouraged, but the person who collects without any thought as to how his acquisition was made or used belongs in much the same bracket as the archaeologist who does not publish site reports for the public.

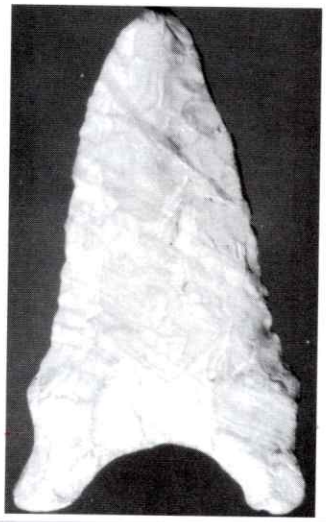
Many collectors have donated fine artifacts to both state museums and colleges, and without these donations, their collections would be inferior. Remember, while collecting American Indian artifacts is a wonderful hobby, obey the state and federal laws and always get the landowner's permission.

Quartz-crystal Clovis found by Terry Burdette in Oconee County, South Carolina. It was made from pink-white quartzite. Terry Burdette collection. Photo by Cliff Jackson.

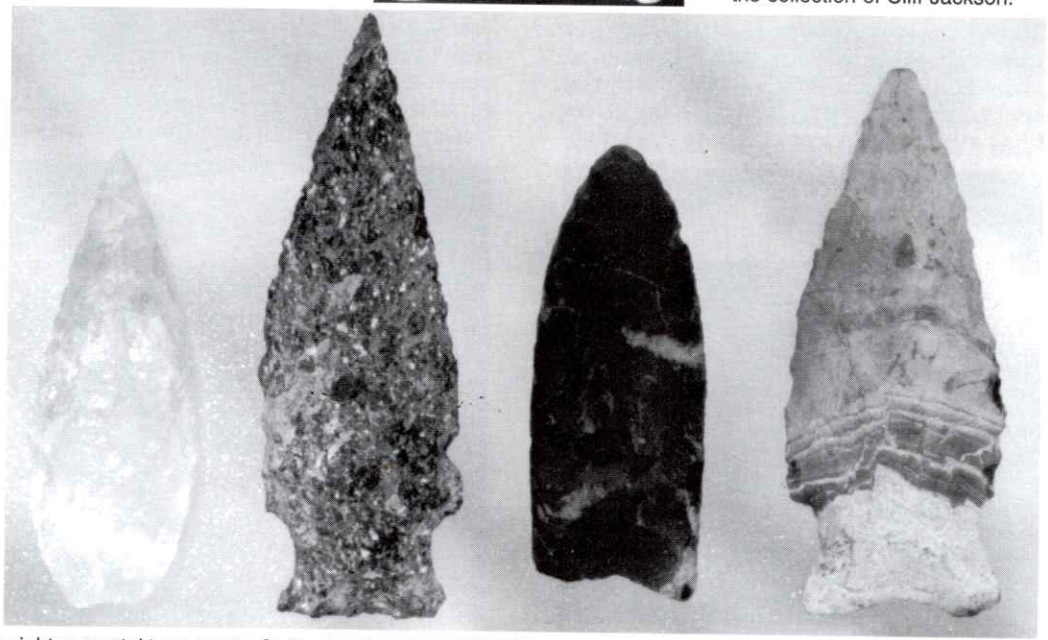


Dalton made from silicified slate found by Meri Finley in Laurens County, South Carolina. It is shown actual size. Terry Burdette collection. Cliff Jackson photo.

Unusual red-banded slate gorget found in Burke County, North Carolina. It has ground notches on two sides as well as on the top. Ex. A. Wesowki, J. Retherford, J. Maus collections. Now in the collection of Cliff Jackson.



Right: Hardaway-Dalton from Alamance County, North Carolina. Made from banded silicified shale. From the collection of James Cross. Cliff Jackson photo.



Left to right: a crystal type quartz Guilford dating 6500-5000 BP, a speckled Halifax point, a black rhyolite Clovis fluted point (found by a friend; Cat. No. NC-584), followed by a flow-banded, silicified shale Halifax point (6000-3000 BP). Photo by Cliff Jackson.

CRABLE PHASE POTTERY

Ray Fraser
I.S.A.S. Editor

Unfortunately for the archaeology record, most of the vast numbers of ceramic artifacts found at the Crable site in Fulton County, Illinois, were removed by collectors and commercial diggers in the early part of the last century. Some have found their way into institutions like the Illinois State Museum, Dickson Mounds Museum and Western Illinois University. Many more have been hidden away, scattered, sold and traded among collectors over the last 75 years. It is unusual to find large groups of these vessels in one place. Most of the time one or two turn up in a collection, auction or antique store. The vessels illustrated here are in the collections of society members interested in adding to the recorded inventory of Crable, as the majority have never been photographed. This article was compiled simply to achieve that end and to discuss their relationship with what we know of as Crable phase pottery.

Articles have appeared in our journal about Crable pottery before, most notably by Dan Morse (Vol. 7 No.4, 1960) I will briefly go over some of the historical background of this site, since some of the newer members may be unfamiliar with it.

Located in the extreme southeastern corner of Fulton County, the Crable site was occupied from the Paleo through the Mississippian times. The Mississippian period artifacts are divisible into at least two components: Cahokia related and Oneota influenced, the latter of which is now identified as the Crable phase. The site is marked by mounds and includes a large village area and four cemeteries. The radiocarbon dates for the Mississippian period range from AD 1330 to 1435, though it is quite possible that the site was occupied much later, perhaps to around 1700. When the site was finally excavated by the University of Chicago in 1933, most of the cemeteries had already been looted. At the time, they concluded that the village site, cemetery and mound contexts were contemporary and assigned them to one unified complex existing at the same time. Most of the pottery removed from the cemeteries can be assigned to that complex.

Mound Place Incised effigy vessel referred to by Morse in his CSAJ article. This artifact was originally in the collection of Byron Knoblock.

The Mississippian stay at Crable was characterized by a large population dependent on farming, hunting, fishing and food gathering. Ceremony and religious ritual seemed to have played a major role in their lives, as evidenced by exotic pottery, engraved ornaments, bone pins, shell rattles, copper-covered ear spools, and finely crafted chert dance swords. Crable appears to have been settled by people coming from another area and did not develop from local Late Woodland groups. As in other areas of Illinois Valley, however, local Woodland people were likely acculturated into the Crable population (though Morse did not support this supposition).

Influence of the Southern Cult and Oneota traits are found together in the mound group cemeteries and village along with Middle Mississippian characteristics common to the Spoon River area. In Dan Morse's discussion of

Left: Pine Island cruciform marine shell gorget from the Crable site. The cross and circle were important motifs in the Southeastern iconography. Right: annular style marine shell gorget. Most of these come from Crable, Etowah and Spiro, suggesting strong ties between these sites.

CRABLE PHASE POTTERY

Long-necked owl effigy bottle made from buff clay. The owl was a favorite subject of Mississippian potters.

Below: gray-to-black O'Byam Engraved bowl, often referred to as Crable Deep-Rimmed plates. Typical decorative treatment consisted of line-filled triangles.

Crable Trailed vessel with four lug handles. This jar shows the significant presence of the Oneota Culture at the Crable Site.

Noded jar with two lug handles, probably a copy of the Fortune Noded style vessels found much further south.

Mound Place incised beaker with an upraised handle found at the Crable site in Fulton County, Illinois.

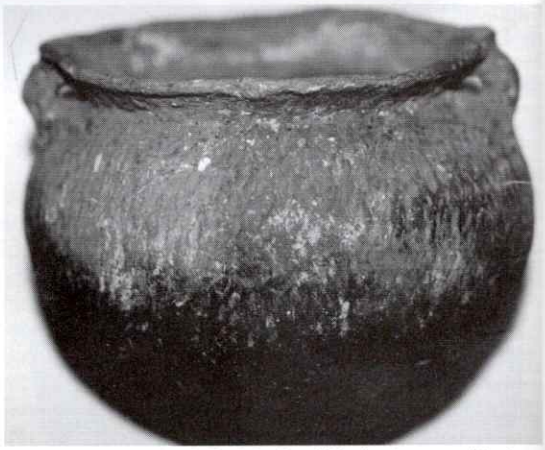
Buff beaker with upraised handle and a flared and rounded base.

Plainware jar with raised tab features above the two handles along the rim of the vessel.

Southern Cult association at Crable, he refers specifically to a bowl illustrated here. "An effigy bowl with three incised lines just below and parallel to the lip, and a hawk-like effigy head looking into the vessel toward the tail." This vessel was excavated by Glen McGirr prior to 1933. Other designs typical of Southern Cult are found on Crable Trailed, Crable Deep Rimmed Plates, and Kerton Incised vessels. Crable Trailed, which is made up of jars and shallow bowls, is a type closely related to the Oneota found in other areas of the upper Mississippian region. Cord-marked pottery at Crable shows a close relationship to the Middle Mississippian Cahokia cord-marked pottery at the site. There is little evidence of Old Village material such as Powell Plain found at Crable.

The Deep Rimmed Plates have their closest analogy to forms found at Moundville and Etowah. Also known as O'Byam Engraved, the interior rim area of the deep plates are almost always incised, engraved, or incised and punctated to represent a wide variety of geometric designs.

Many vessels found at Crable were almost certainly traded in from other areas or were copied by Crable potters from examples seen elsewhere. A recent extensive study of shell gorgets by Jeffrey Brain and Philip Phillips of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology includes a discussion of 23 known gorgets from Crable. They concluded that a number of these gorgets support an extensive interstate and interregional connections for the Crable Phase, with Crable serving as the northern point of a huge triangular trade system encompassing most of the South and Southeastern United States and extending west to Spiro. Many of the other exotic artifacts, chert batons and swords, copper-covered ear discs, and most notably a milkweed pod rattle of a type that has been found from Crable to Etowah to Arkansas. These would all be examples of long-distance connections.



A classic example of Crable Cord-Marked ware with decorations reaching to the rim of vessel.

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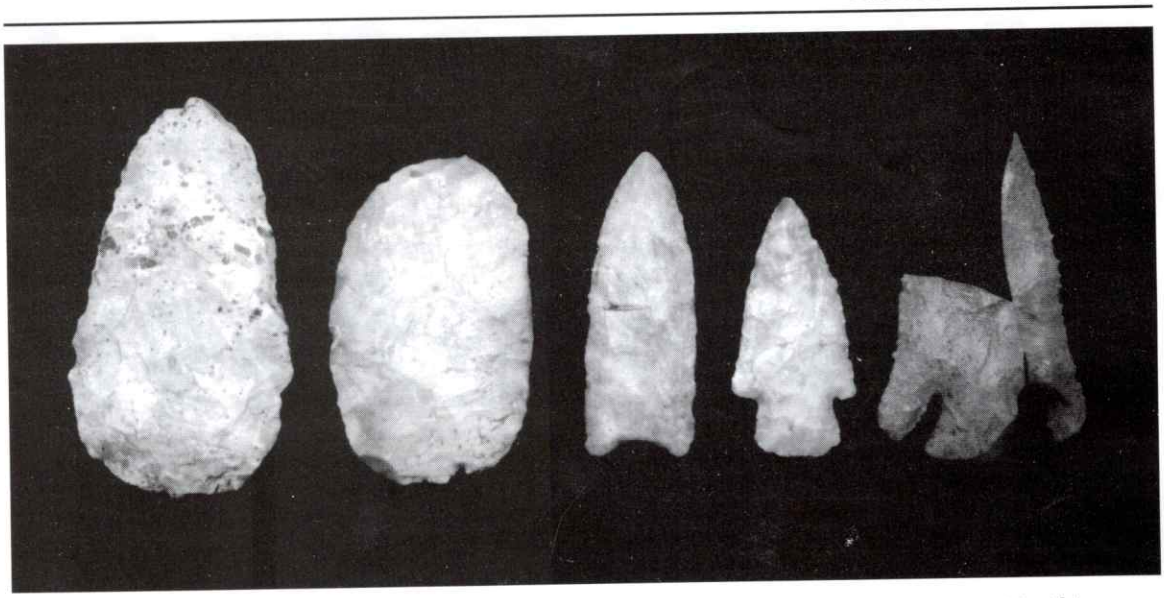
A FEW MILES MORE

Martin Murphy
Nicholasville, Kentucky

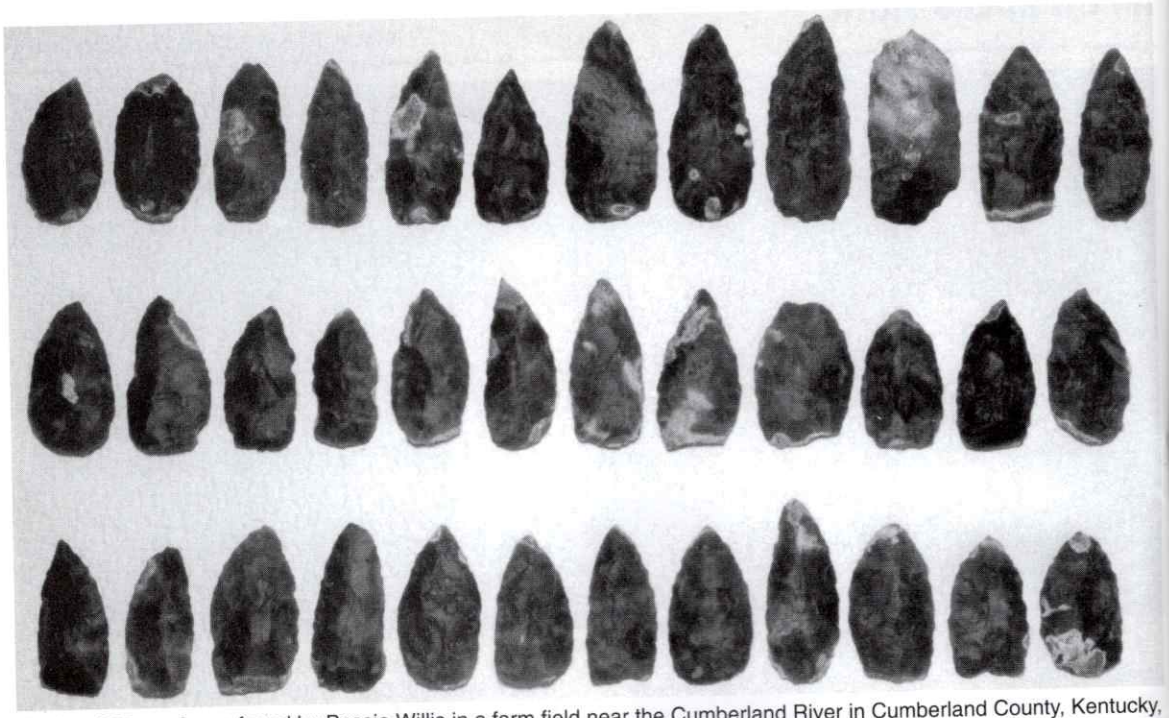


I have found that anywhere you go, you can find a fellow Indian artifact collector. Recently I attended a family reunion with my wife Lisa, our daughter Traci, and our toddling little boy Brayden. We made the three hour trip from central Kentucky to Central Ohio to attend Lisa's family reunion. The thought of Indian artifacts never crossed my mind, I was too far from home. But somehow the subject came up. I learned that one of Lisa's relatives, Owen, had a very large collection from the central Ohio area. Naturally, Owen and I wasted little time getting to his home. Owen had been collecting artifacts far longer than I had and his collection shows this time and effort. He had several fine slate pieces and several gem-stone grade points as well. But his pride and joy was a six inch plus Agate Basin which he had personally found. I was very impressed by this piece and happy for his good fortune in finding it. I admitted to him that despite all my searching effort, I had sadly never found a Paleo era piece. In his wisdom, and judging by my relative youth, Owen said, "You just haven't walked enough miles yet. You stay in the fields, eventually one will turn up." On our way home I thought about the number of miles I had put in walking the fields. Initially, I must admit, I scoffed at Owen's insights. Normally, I hunt a same small area. It is productive, but Paleo pieces have eluded me. Surely a Paleo piece would have turned up by now if there was one to be had.

This family event took place in March and now it was June second. The weather had been great for rock huntin'. I was walking a freshly disced field which I had covered several times before. The field had produced well for me this year. A twenty square yard area of this field had yielded two matching pieces of a Lost Lake point (I am still searching for the third), a good Woodland era point, and two preform blades. It is needless to say, I hastened my steps to get to this area. What would I find? The third piece of the Lost Lake, or possibly a cache of blades from which my two previous finds had come. I left this area with disappointment for it yielded nothing. I finished this field and went on to another. I was really getting discouraged for I had found only a few broken pieces.

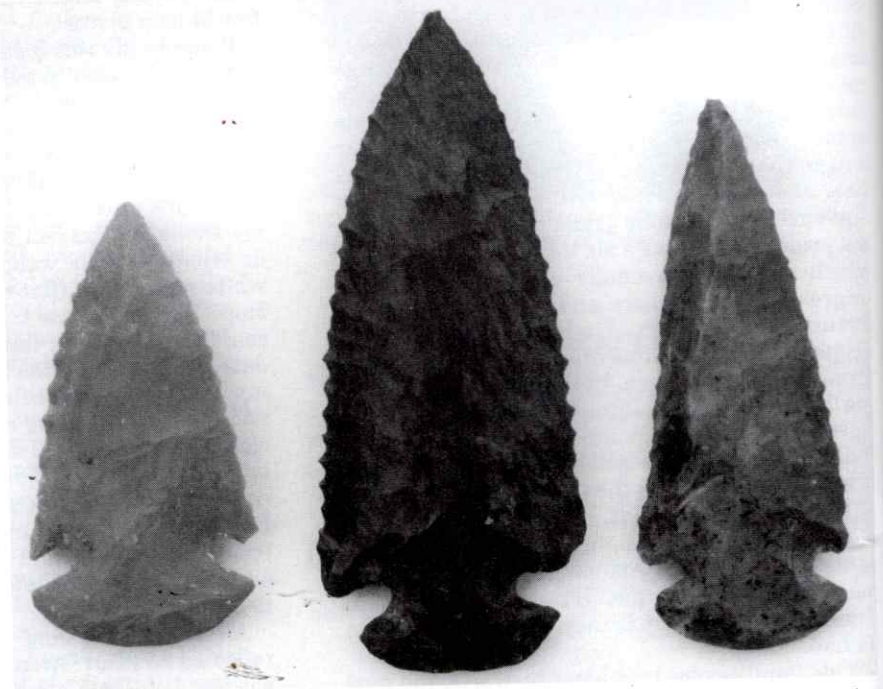
I was on my way back to the to the car when I felt a compulsion to inspect another small twenty yard area again. It was on my way so I thought why not? Maybe I could pick up a few rocks. I walked slower this time and stayed between my previous footsteps. I had recovered the entire area when I was drawn to look over my shoulder. You can call it divine intervention or whatever you want, but my eye caught a white glimmer of flint from under a clod of dirt. Hope appeared. As I approached the piece, I could make out the faint chipping but no other details. I picked up the clod broke it apart and in my hand was a beautiful point with concave base and the classic fluting came into full view as the clod desolved away. I had found my first Paleo point! And it was a Clovis at that! At 2 1/2 inches it was of average length. It had been made of Boyle chert, and has a single flute of 1 and 1/4 inches on one side and three flutes on the opposite side. The three flutes ranged from 1 and 1/4 to 5/8 of an inch long.

After rejoicing and thanking my maker, I reflected on what Owen had shared with me. His wisdom held true after all, despite my reservations. I find it ironic that his words spurred me on and that my find came soon after his 'sage advice.' When will a Paleo piece turn up? Nobody knows for sure. I am happy to say, with due respect to cousin, Owen. I finally joined the "WALKED ENOUGH MILES CLUB." May your next find be your best.



Cache of 36 pre-forms found by Bessie Willis in a farm field near the Cumberland River in Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1997. These blades were made from black Kentucky nodular chert with brown streaks. They are roughly chipped; the longest blade is 4 3/4 inches long. From the collection of G. B. Turner. Photo by Franklin Everman.

Greenbrier point found near Lake Barkley in Lyon County, Kentucky, by Ron Smith. The Greenbrier point belongs to the Early Archaic period. Ron Smith collection.



Left to right: dovetails found respectively in Livingston County and Lyon County, in Kentucky and Benton County, Tennessee. The finders were Tony Decker, Gene East and Jonny Rutherford. From the collection of Ron Smith. They are shown actual size.

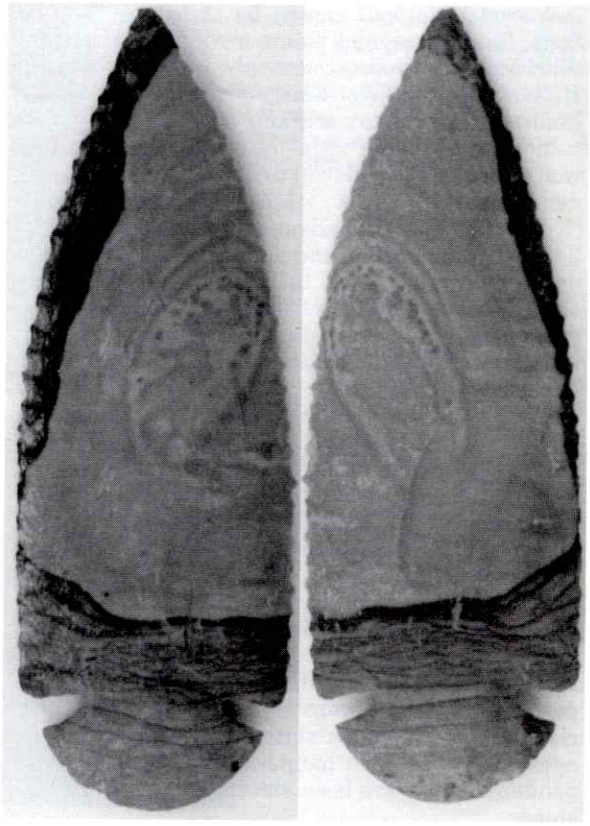
JOY'S "EXPECTANT" ROCK

Keith Couch
Calvert City, Kentucky

We have all heard of beginners luck. On August 29th of last year, I got to see it first hand. My wife Joy, son Jake and I all decided to go to the lake to see if we could find any artifacts. The weather was typical for early fall in western Kentucky, cool in the early morning and warming up by lunch time. We hooked up the boat and off we went to Barkley Lake. Both Joy and Jake were novices and had only been artifact hunting a few times, whereas I go hunting on a relatively regular basis. We launched the boat and headed to a spot I had discovered back in the previous winter.

There was a little flint around where we beached the boat but the best place to hunt was across a small mudflat, a little ways away. Joy and Jake decided not to walk the mudflat and told me to go on ahead. Joy said, "They would look around and throw some rocks into the water for entertainment." As I started across the mudflat, I immediately found the broken end of a Dovetail drill (St. Charles point) and some other pieces. Then, all of the sudden, Joy yelled out, "I found an arrowhead. It wasn't broken and really big." I watched as she carefully bent down to pick up the point and I hurried over to her. I was never so surprised as when I got to her and saw that she had found a really exceptional Dovetail point! It was 4 1/2 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide and that had been resharpened very little. The color of the point is caramel with a chocolate colored edge and chocolate stripes on the base. It is a truly beautiful example of prehistoric flint knapping.

After getting home, all Joy wanted to know was how much it was worth. I had no idea. Considering that Joy at the time was 7 months pregnant. I imagine, that she was thinking of how many diapers it could buy if we sold it. I told her, "We shouldn't sell it, as it would be a nice keepsake for our baby." Truthfully, I was thinking of myself, and that just maybe it might end up in my collection. I have been looking for artifacts for about five years but never found anything near the quality of this point.



St. Charles Dovetail point found by Joy Couch while artifact hunting with her family. It is shown actual size. Keith Couch collection. Photo by Ron Smith.

As it turned out my birthday was a month later. Joy had asked me several times what I wanted for my birthday present, but I never gave her an answer. I knew what I really wanted but was afraid to say. When I got home from work on my birthday, there was a card and note from Joy and Jake. The note inside said the Dovetail was my birthday present! Maybe next time Jake will have some beginners luck and find a point as nice as his mother's. Hopefully, he will remember what his dad likes to get for his birthday.

HAVE YOU BEEN WONDERING WHY YOU NEVER SEE ANY ARTICLES IN THE JOURNAL FROM YOUR AREA? IT IS NO MYSTERY: NOTHING WAS SUBMITTED. WRITE YOUR PAGE IN HISTORY TODAY!

WISCONSIN SLATE

David Stilp
Orfordville, Wisconsin

Wisconsin is well known for its copper artifacts, fluted axes, and points made from Hixton Silicified Sandstone, commonly referred to as Hixton sugar quartz. Fairly plentiful, but less known, are the many artifacts made from slate.

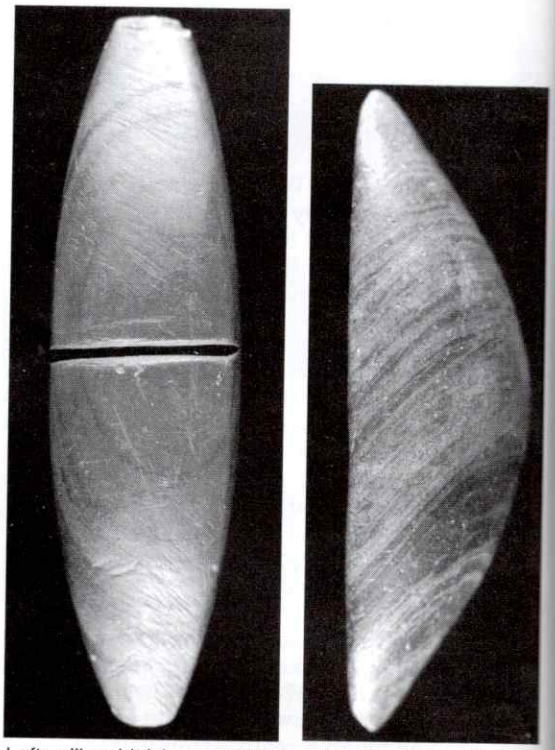
Most of the slate used by prehistoric people was gathered from glacial drift, but there is evidence that in a few states it was quarried (Knoblock 1939). The advancing glaciers carried a variety of materials and upon their retreat left debris scattered about, including much desired slate. The abundance of slate in glacial areas explains why it was used more in this area than in others. And slate, like many other materials, was traded widely.

Slate was the preferred material for many artifacts in areas where it was readily found. It was easily worked into a final product compared to hardstone utilitarian tools. It was also selected because of the beautiful banding and colors, which could be fashioned into very pleasing works of art. Birdstones, bannerstones, gorgets, and pendants are often made from slate. A.B. Cassell of Minneapolis, Minnesota, studied birdstones and reported that 85% were made from banded slate or shale, with 10% being made from porphyry. Only 5 % were made from other materials. Byron Knoblock stated that the percentages of slate used for bannerstones, gorgets and pendants may have been similar to that of birdstones.

Knoblock showed slate was the predominant material used for fourteen of his thirty-two bannerstone types. These types included: the Reel, Double-Bitted axes, Geniculate, Paneled, Knobbed Lunate, Curved Pick, Single Pronged Pick, Double Notched Butterfly, Undrilled Butterfly, Notched Ovate (heart area), Double Crescent, Fluted Ball, Tubular (round and oval), and Tubular (square, triangular and single-face).

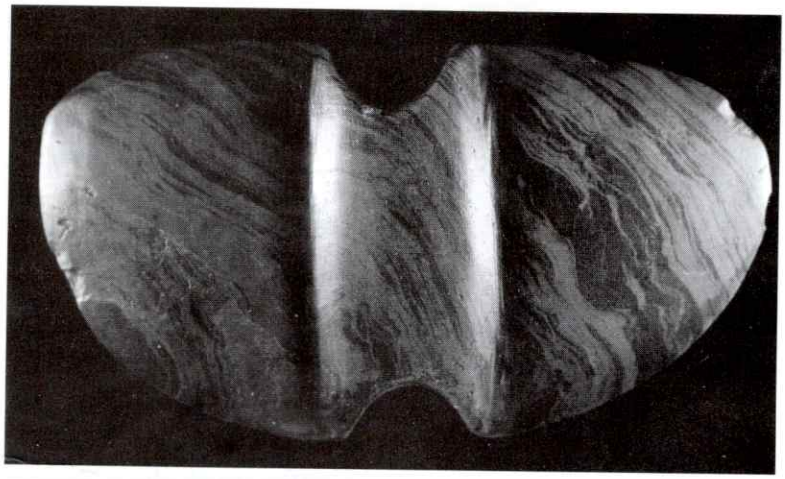
Slate artifacts were manufactured similarly to other artifacts. An appropriate piece of slate large enough to be worked into a final design was chosen. If needed, a piece was chipped into the rough shape of the artifact desired. Some artifacts were partially sawn to aid in forming the basic shape. The next step was to use a hammerstone to peck the slate into final form of the artifact. Grinding with sandstone or a similar grainy rock removed any unwanted peck marks. Final polishing was then accomplished with fine-grained sand, water and leather. Rubbing it with hands also added a desired shine and smoothness. Many artifacts have taken on an additional sheen and smoothness from continued handling during modern times.

Drilling holes was accomplished using three basic methods. The most common method for drilling gorgets and pendants was with a flint drill. Bannerstones, having larger holes, were usually drilled with hardwood sticks or hollow reeds, aided by the use of sand and water to make drilling easier. Some artifacts were drilled before the final polishing was done. But for some like gorgets and pendants, drilling was the final process. For whatever reason, a small percentage of slate artifacts were never drilled. As a final touch to the completed object, oil may have been rubbed into the slate to enhance both the color and banding. The finished piece was then ready for use.

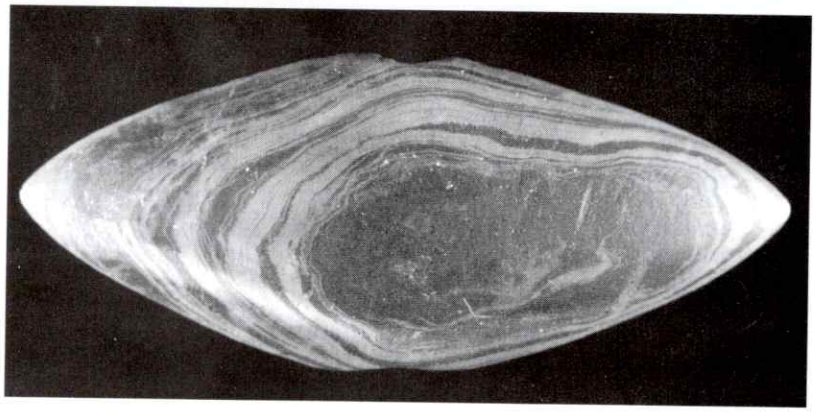


Left: ellipsoidal bar weight found in LaCrosse County, Wisconsin. Shown approximately actual size. Ex W. Lathom, P. Dickey, G. Nichols, T. Johnson collections. Right: boatstone found in Waushara County, Wisconsin. Ex C.J. O'Niel , S. Wasion collections. Both artifacts are now in the collection of David Stilp.

For a variety of reasons, some slate artifacts are admired more than others. Shape, symmetry, and workmanship all play a role in the overall appeal of a slate artifact. The color of slate typically includes various shades of green, gray, black, red, brown, yellow, and blue. Banding patterns were often worked into the artifact to enhance its attractiveness. An example of this would be using bands in forming a circle on the head of a birdstone, simulating an eye and giving the object more realism. Each artifact type has an average size range, but miniatures and extremely large examples are also found, although they are scarce and highly sought by collectors. Most of these artifacts were actually used, and consequently very few survived with little or no damage. Only a small percentage of these artifacts display all of the desired traits and are highly prized and cherished by present-day collectors.



Double-notched Winged Butterfly bannerstone found in Rock County, Wisconsin. It is 3 7/8 inches long, and is an example of blending forms between slate and quartz butterfly forms (Lutz 2000). Ex R. Helman, K. Spaulding, J. Ritchie, and E, Payne collections; now in the collection of David Stilp.



Unnotched Wing bannerstone found at Kaukauna in Outagamie County, Wisconsin. It is 4 5/8 inches long, 1 7/8 inches wide and 15/16 of an inch thick. Ex G.L. Carey, W. Baker, B. C. Schupp collections; now in the David Stilp collection.

Most slate artifacts can be divided into a few basic groups. These groups can be further subdivided into sub-types, with variations existing within these sub-types. Following are six groups of slate artifacts that are similar to the five groups listed by Robert N. Converse.

Bar Weights

Bar weights were developed during the Early Archaic period and were purportedly used as atlatl weights. They have flat bottoms, are longer than wide, and were not drilled. They often have a groove across the center for fastening onto an atlatl. A later version of the standard bar weight is the ellipsoidal bar weight.

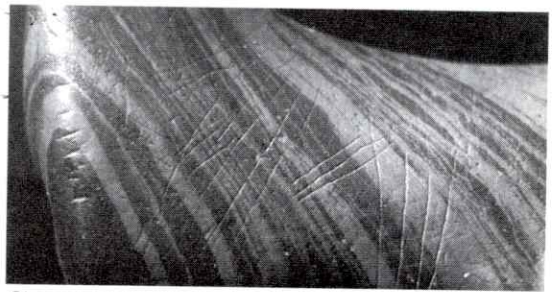
Bannerstones

The second is the bannerstone, developed early during the Middle Archaic period and exhibiting a wide variety of types. Bannerstones are named for what they are perceived to look like. They are usually drilled through the center, but some, like the undrilled Wisconsin winged and undrilled notched butterfly are not. Two main theories exist as to their function. The first is that they were used as atlatl weights; the second is that they were ceremonial objects. It is my thinking that bannerstones probably started out and continued to be used as atlatl weights, but a few types and later forms evolved into elaborate and fragile forms and were used for unknown purposes, probably ceremonial.

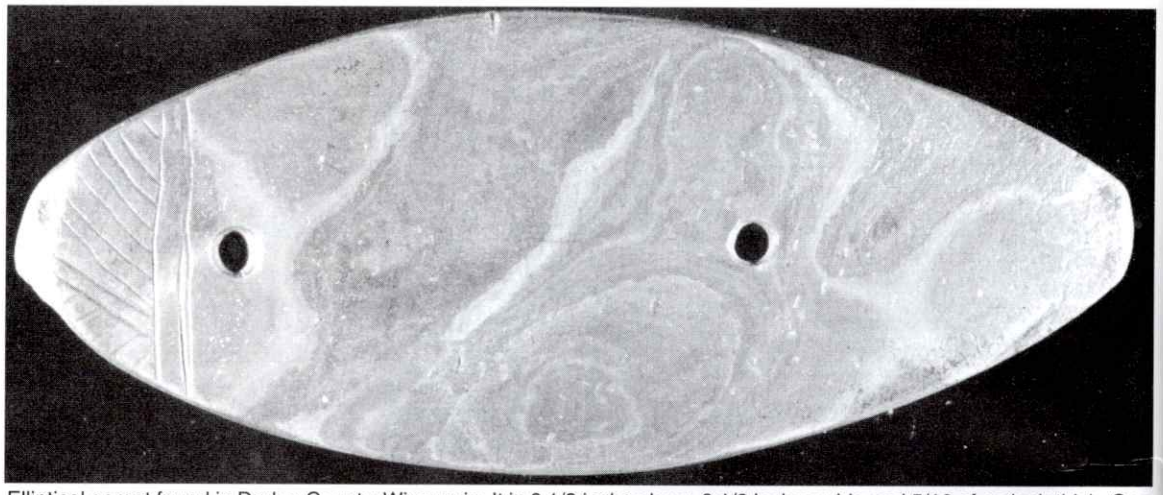
Birdstones and Bar Amulets

The birdstone was developed during the Late Archaic period. Three basic types include the bar, popeyed and bust. The bar type, commonly called Glacial Kame, has a flat bottom, a head, and a tail. Drilling at the ends connects the bottom and sides, forming L-shaped holes. The popeyed type has so-called eyes that project from the head and usually has holes drilled through transverse ridges on the bottom. The bust type, developed later, normally only has a head and neck. The flat base may or may not be drilled, but when it is, the drilling is upward from the bottom, forming conical holes. Bar amulets developed during the Early Woodland period and may be related to the birdstone because of the similarity of drilling, having L-shaped holes, but this is not confirmed.

Gorgets



Close-up view of the engraving and tally marks on a prehistorically damaged and re-worked birdstone found in Columbia County, Wisconsin, prior to 1900. David Stilp collection.



Elliptical gorget found in Dodge County, Wisconsin. It is 6 1/8 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide and 5/16 of an inch thick. One end was re-worked and engraved. Ex R. Heman, K. Spaulding, S. Wasion, F. Squire collections. From the collection of David Stilp.

Gorgets developed during the Late Archaic period, and there is a large variety of shapes. They are often flat on both sides but sometimes flat on one side and convex on the other. The later group displays a variety of shapes on the convex side. Gorgets tend to be longer than wide and usually have two or more holes drilled equidistant from the ends. There is a disagreement as to their purpose, with suggestions ranging from atlatl weights to arm bands to ornaments or symbols of clan affiliation. We may never know.

Pendants

Pebble pendants developed during the Early Archaic period and later evolved into many other forms during the Woodland period. The top of a pendant is usually smaller than the bottom. They are also typically flat on both sides. One hole is drilled near the top to aid in its suspension. Pendants were probably hung around the neck. There are fewer pendant types than gorget types.

Miscellaneous Slate

Slate was used for a wide variety of other artifact types. It was the main material used for lizard effigies and was one of several materials used for boatstones, ceremonial picks and spuds. To a lesser degree it was also used for cones, pipes, loafstones, discoidals, and plummets. A small number of tools like axes, celts and adzes have also been made from slate. But these utilitarian slate artifacts did not hold up as well as their hardstone counterparts.

There were a number of modifications and additions made to slate, either to salvage a piece for further use after it was broken or for artistic purposes. Many drilled pieces that were broken had additional holes drilled, and the pieces were reunited by lashing them together. Sometimes grooves were cut for this purpose. Another method of repair was to grind down the broken part, polish it, and leave a modified but still useful piece. Tally marks and engraving are also common additions to slate artifacts, with both occasionally found on the same piece. Tally marks are small notches usually made on the edge or corners of the piece. Incised-line designs are often exhibited by cross-hatching, random lines or various other patterns. For reasons unknown, incising was more often done on broken or damaged pieces.

Following is a survey of Wisconsin slate artifacts listed in various books and journals. Earl C. Townsend pictures 59 birdstones from Wisconsin, 28 of which were made from slate. Wisconsin birdstones account for approximately 4% of the 1500 birdstones featured in this book. His analysis shows the area of highest concentration of birdstones includes the area east of Beloit, on the southern border to Green Bay, in the northeastern part of the state. Townsend also mentions the survey by A.B. Cassell taken from 1938-1941. Cassell lists 64 birdstones from Wisconsin out of the 1510 he examined. This is about 4% of the total, which is the same percentage pictured by Townsend.

Knoblock pictures 43 bannerstones from Wisconsin in his book, with 17 of those being made from slate. They include the Reel type, double bitted axes, a Notched ovate, a Notched crescent, Knobbed Lunates, and Notched Butterflies. His distribution of bannerstones shows most of Wisconsin in his defined bannerstone area. Knoblock also shows "the Type Area" in which the majority of bannerstones reached their highest development and in which approximately 60% occur. The section of Wisconsin is below a line from Grant County, in the southwest corner, to around Manitowoc County, halfway up the eastern side of the state.

David Lutz pictures 15 bannerstones from Wisconsin in his book, and 7 of those were made from slate. He features 2 Reels, 1 Butterfly, 1 Double Edged, 1 Double Crescent and 2 Paneled. There are 9 Wisconsin slate pieces pictured in G.I.R.S. journals. Types pictured are as follows: 1 Reel, 2 Expanded Center, 1 Double Crescent, 5 Birdstones, and 1 Panel Bannerstone. The CSAJ

Expanded-center gorget found in Nepeskun Twp. at Rush Lake in Winnebago County, Wisconsin. It is shown actual size. It is flat on the bottom and convex on the top with typical Adena drilling. Ex. A Wakefield, B.W. Stephens, J. Ringeisen Jr. collections. It is now in the collection of David Stilp.

features 7 Wisconsin slate pieces, including 1 Reel, 2 Double Crescents, 1 Birdstone, 1 Humped Gorget, 1 Rectangular Gorget, and 1 Boatstone. There are 3 slate pieces pictured in Payne's book showing a Wisconsin provenience: 2 Butterfly bannerstones and a Pick bannerstone.

The above listing by no means is all encompassing. It is hoped that the many other Wisconsin slate artifacts residing in museums and private collections can be pictured and documented for the future for everyone to enjoy. Wisconsin does not have the quantity of slate found in other states, but it is still well represented through many fine examples. Slate certainly held a special role in the lives of prehistoric Americans. Today it continues to hold a special meaning, but in a different way than in prehistoric times. Our obligation remains to document what we know.

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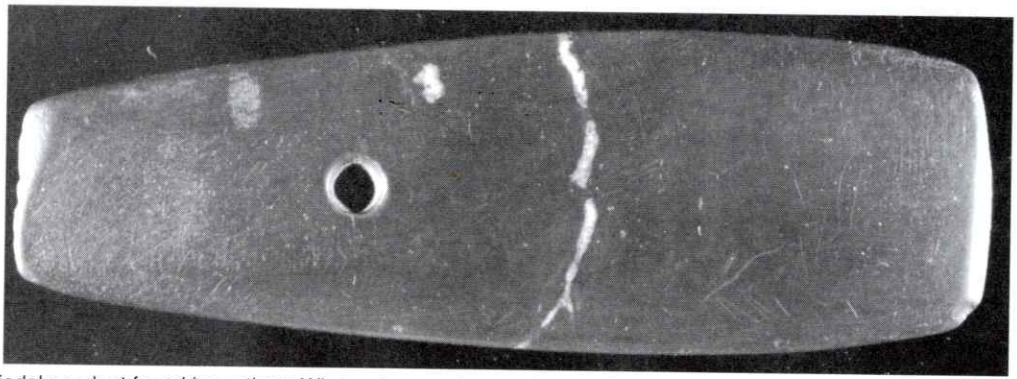

Trapeziodal pendant found in northern Wisconsin, exact provenience unknown. it is 5 1/4 inches long, 1 5/16 inches wide and 1/4 of an inch thick. Ex C. J. O'Neill, S. Wasion collections. Now in the collection of David Stilp.

Double-bitted axe found in Lenawee County, Michigan. It is 6 1/2 inches long and 3 5/8 inches wide.
Ex J. Savage, D. Boudeman, B. Bush collections; now in the collection of John Steimle.

Double crescent bannerstone found in Kent County, Michigan. It is 6 7/8 inches tall and 6 5/8 inches wide.
Ex D. Boudeman, P. Dickey collections. From the collection of John Steimle.

'KENNEWICK' RULING A CRIME AGAINST SCIENCE

Michael J. Kelly
Detroit College of Law, Michigan State University
Detroit, Michigan

Secretary Bruce Babbitt's endorsement of the Interior Department plan to repatriate the "Kennewick Man" to the Indian tribes in the Pacific Northwest constitutes a crime against science.

All parties agree on the rarity of 9,000 year old skeletal remains, the uniqueness of their location in the Columbia River basin of Washington state and the importance of their discovery. Known as Kennewick Man, this middle-aged individual with a healed spear wound in his hip died an unexplained and lonely death more millenniums ago than humans were supposed to have occupied that part of North America, according to anthropologists. However, Tribal oral histories hold that the ancestors of present-day American Indians, of which Kennewick Man is considered one, have occupied their traditional lands, close to where he was found, since the beginning of time.

These oral histories and the geographic position they encompass are what Babbitt claims ultimately persuaded him to sign off on his department's decision to return the bones to the tribes for immediate burial in a secret location, precluding the possibility of further study.

His decision is completely consistent with federal law. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, passed in 1990, allows for such indictive evidence to provide the basis for determining cultural affiliation of human remains. Once cultural affiliation is determined, repatriation must then be undertaken.

While this law works remarkably well for recent or slightly antiquated human remains, it never comprehended a situation where truly ancient human remains are discovered. Thus its application in this case distorts its intent.

A strict interpretation of the law means that even ancient human remains such as the Kennewick Man must be turned over to whatever tribes happen to currently occupy, or historically occupied, the area in which the bones were discovered. This is where legality and reality divide.

Kennewick Man's physical features bear scant resemblance to modern American Indians, further stretching the realistic credibility of the Interior Department's cultural affiliation determination, even though it may be legally justified. Not only was he found in an area where there was no established Indian communities when he died, he does not even look like the people who claim to be his descendants.

It is equivalent of discovering the body of Moses in the West Bank and handing his remains over to the Palestinian Arabs because they occupy that area and their oral histories tell them that this was always the case.

As for the hapless Kennewick Man, the matter now goes back to U.S. Magistrate Judge John Jelderks' federal District Court in Oregon. A lawsuit by a group of scientists requesting an injuction against repatriation was put on hold during the Interior Department's reconsideration of the matter.

The scientist representing the Smithsonian Institution in the group said he could count on one hand the number of skeletal remains as ancient as Kennewick Man and the wealth of information locked inside those bones. This motivated him to join his colleagues in the fight to at least study the ancient find before turning it over to the tribes for reburial.

Hopefully, the judge will prove as wise as Soloman in his interpretation of the Native American Graves Protection Act and seize on the compromise of a limited study followed by repatriation. Losing Kennewick Man back into the ground after such an exciting discovery without the prospect of learning what he has to tell us would be a tragedy of Shakespearean proportions.

Michael J. Kelly is the director of legal research, writing and advocacy at Michigan State University, Detroit College of Law. Distributed by the Los Angeles Times.

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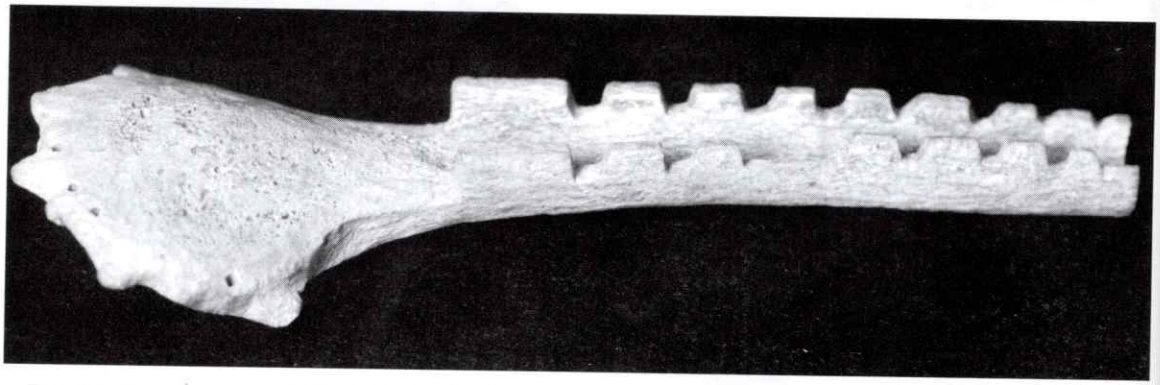
AN UNUSUAL ELK ANTLER ARTIFACT

Glen A. Carls
Jacksonville, Illinois



During the summer of 1999, I obtained an unusual artifact at an estate auction. Partial characterization and identification of this artifact is reported in this article. It is hoped that readers can help provide more information about this artifact from my collection

I purchased the artifact at the Mary E. Lewis estate auction held near Petersburg, Illinois. The estate executor, Charles E. Nance, said that his father-in-law, George Johnson, found the artifact during the 1940s or 50s. George Johnson hunted artifacts in a large portion of west-central Illinois that extended from east of Springfield to west of the Illinois River. The artifact was likely a personal find of Mr. Johnson, because Mr. Nance believes he neither traded nor purchased artifacts, though that cannot be ruled out. The Johnson collection remained intact from his death in 1966 until the auction in 1999. Still the possibility remains that this artifact was imported into west-central Illinois during historic times.

Five uncertainties have been given consideration in the paper. Is the artifact constructed of bone or antler and from what animal species was it derived? What was the exact use of the artifact, and when and where was it constructed? These questions will be discussed after a description of the artifact.

The artifact is 187mm. long and has a 57mm. maximum width. The base height is 25mm. Around the perimeter of the widest section are six small holes that are perpendicular to the top and bottom surfaces. Three of the holes completely penetrate the thin edge of the base; the other holes are either incomplete or partially filled with an unknown material. Such holes are normally present in an antler, although drilling might have been done to increase hole size for a specific purpose. The photographs of the artifact show its unusual features and its symmetry. Alan Harn of Dickson Mounds Museum has provided the detailed analysis of manufacture and wear patterns on this artifact. The results of this analysis will be presented after the first three questions are answered.

Was the artifact constructed from bone or antler and from what species? A comparison of the artifact with a shed elk antler supplied by the Illinois State Museum Research and Collection Center provided answers to both. At a joint meeting Drs. Terrence J. Martin and Jonathan Reyman, Alan Harn, and I unanimously agreed that it had been constructed from a shed antler of an elk. Dr. Martin further concluded that it was derived from the right antler. The second photograph shows a comparison between a right antler and the artifact.

What was the use of this artifact? Initially, one person suggested it was a device for weaving small articles; another suggestion was that it was a musical instrument commonly called a rasp. Both Harn and Reyman independently drew this conclusion. One musical instrument that resembles this artifact is a morache, a notched piece of wood that, when rubbed with a billet, produces a washboard-like sound (Miles 1963). Indians of the Southwest still use moraches. The term morache or rasp are interchangeable. A painting depicting a group of seven Kachinas playing rasps at a Southwestern Indian ceremony was published (Bahti 1970).

Alan Harn studied this artifact in great detail. He wanted its many unusual features to be documented in this article. His detailed description covers its construction and its subsequent wear and polish due to use. His description is presented verbatim. "The artifact was constructed from the base portion and-first tine ("browtine") of the shed right antler of an elk (Cervus elaphus). This process was begun by removing the tine and an attached 2.5-cm-thick portion of the base from the main antler beam. The top portion of the tine was then cut away longitudinally, and an unknown portion of the tip of the tine was cut off square to form the rasp blank. The bisected tine was hollowed out, and eight wide notches were cut in each side wall creating an orderly arrangement of nine teeth per side. The notches average about 4 mm. in width and are slightly rounded at their bases. No cut marks are evident in these notches under microscopic examination, suggesting that the notches were cut or finished with a fine-grained tool such as a sandstone file.

The two teeth nearest the base are the widest (about 2cm); the teeth at the opposite end the narrowest (about 4mm). The remainder of the teeth in width vary between 7 and 10 mm.

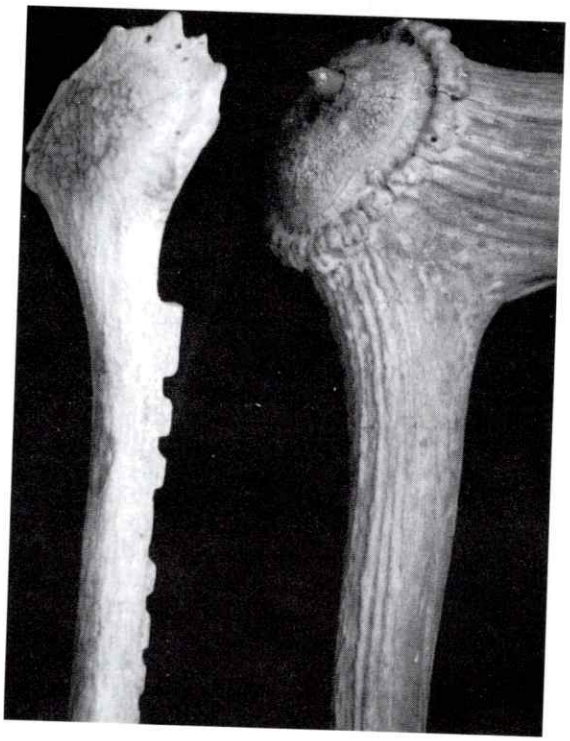
"Almost all surfaces of the antler were modified in some manner. Much of the natural ridging of the lower part of the antler tine surface was scraped smooth. The attached round sections of the antler base were vertically tapered to form a comfortable handle that is bi-convex in cross section. During this process, the naturally convex basal attachments surface of the antler was only slightly modified except for a section nearest the tine. There, about one quarter of the natural burr protrusion along the antler perimeter was cut away and the attachment surface heavily shaved to create a smoothly curved tine-to-base transition. The top surface of the antler base, where the main beam was removed, was finished in a convex configuration similar to the bottom, although it is slightly keeled.

"The area of tine attachment with the base also was modified. Whereas the left side was little altered, the edge of the right side was broken away, creating a cupped margin that was not additionally smoothed. This was done to create a more comfortable finger hold, assuming that the base of the rasp was cupped upright in the palm of the left hand with the tip pointing away from the body. To work the rasp upright in the right hand would have been uncomfortable because of the presence of antler burrs and the awkward holding angle ensured by the use of a right antler.

"The tool used to modify the antler base could not be positively identified. It had a sharp, slightly convex bit that left clean and precise cut marks measuring about 4mm in width and up to 9 mm in length. Both top and bottom surfaces of the base are covered with these short, shallow tools marks that may have been made with a metal tool. However, a narrow chert bit or rodent incisor (e.g. muskrat or woodchuck) chisel could have produced similar cut marks on an antler that had been softened by soaking. The absence of microscopic striations in the cuts might argue against the use of a chert tool for such cutting.

"All of the surfaces of the artifact are polished from use to some degree, and areas of extensive wear are obvious. Moderate hand polish is evident over the bottom of the handle and, to a lesser extent, the top handle surface. Most of the tine section exhibits only light polish from handling, although the flattened tip is moderately polished, The top surfaces of the teeth are highly polished from contact with the striker or rasper, and one central tooth on the right side is broken. However, no wear is evident on the fractured tooth surface, suggesting that it may have been lost subsequent to use or that the rasper employed was wider than the gap of the missing tooth."

Two questions remain unanswered. Where and when was the artifact constructed? The exact location of where Mr. Johnson found this



artifact is unknown, and we are limited in how to answer these questions. The finding of antler artifacts from west-central Illinois is discussed in several Illinois State Museum Reports of Investigations (Cantwell 1980; Santure et al. 1990; and Parmalee et al. 1992). However, none of the artifacts described or photographed display the intricacies and fine workmanship of this artifact. Kenneth B. Farnsworth (Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville, Illinois) examined the artifact and stated that he had never seen nor heard of anything like it. He was curious about whether related artifacts have been found elsewhere in the Great Lakes and Midwestern states where this artifact was found. Then I posed the following question to Gregory Perino: Are you aware of anyone having found a musical rasp in the Great Lakes-Midwestern states in archaeological digs? His reply: "Musical rasps are not uncommon among Caddo Indians, at least on prehistoric sites and on Plains Indian sites. They were made from strips of deer bone notched on one edge. We have only found pieces of them so we do not know their length. We found what may have been one at the Gay Mounds Site in Pike County, Illinois. That was a large bird effigy about 21 inches long made from what was probably a scapula from a moose. One section, the neck, had notches on both sides. It's been a long time since I have seen it. It is at the Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa and was found in a Hopewell tomb at the head of a pit filled with human burials. The Illinois State Museum has the manuscript and photo."

The above Hopewell artifact is also documented in a back issue of our journal (Perino 1973). There the artifact is described as being a

Hopewell bone scepter that had been placed on a ledge at the head of the tomb. One photograph shows the entire excavated log tomb and a second photograph is a close-up of the bone effigy scepter.

Obviously, there is a need to more completely answer the questions about when and where this artifact was constructed. I recently received other correspondence about bone and antler rasps that have been found. Leads from these reports are currently being pursued. Dr. Richard M. Gramly (American Society for Amateur Archaeology, Buffalo, New York) has provided references to antler and bone rasps being "well known from Fort Ancient Aspect." Such rasps have been found at the Madisonville site in southern Ohio and at Iroquian sites in New York State. With the help of Bill Iseminger (Cahokia Mounds Historic Site, Collinsville, Illinois) and Dennis Arbeiter, I am also pursuing a lead on another possible bone or antler rasp that resembles this artifact. Dennis has seen that rasp and stated that it was found at the Modoc rock shelter in Randolph County, Illinois. It is broken and about four inches long. Still, the notching and wear on that artifact are reported to be similar to that on the rasp documented here.

It is anticipated that these leads and others supplied by our readers will provide the subject matter for a follow-up article for our journal. If readers have any additional information on this artifact or others, please write me. My address is: Glen A. Carls, 1018 Grove St., Apt. 15, Jacksonville, Illinois, or e-mail me at: gacarls@irtc.net.

I want to acknowledge all those who contributed information for this article. Included are Alan Harn, Jonathan Reyman, Terrance Martin, Kenneth Farnsworth, Richard Gramly, Bill Iseminger, Dennis Arbeiter, Gregory Perino, and Tommy Bryden (past President of the CSAS). All made suggestions and gave guidance throughout the preparation of this manuscript. Finally, I need to say that I was impressed by the extensive cooperation observed between the professional and avocational archaeological communities.

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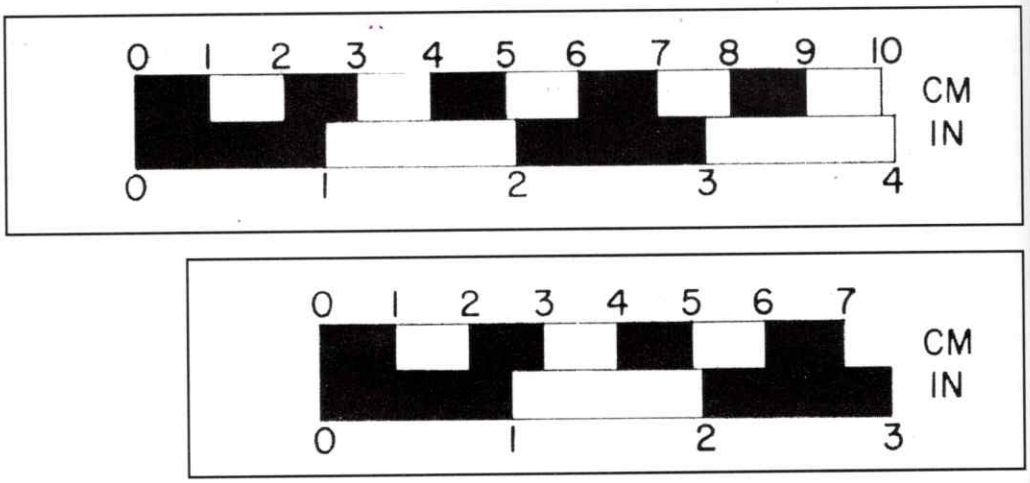

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THE LITTLE ONES

Jerry D. Hampton
Boone, North Carolina

When we have such a great hobby as studying and collecting projectile points and other artifacts from the Native Americans, we want to learn as much as possible and pass on this information as best we can. Usually, we acquire books which provide useful information on types, forms, distributions and sometimes the relative values of any given artifact. It is fair to say that generally larger is better and more valuable. A large, thin point is worth more, but we are, for the most part, more interested in history than value.

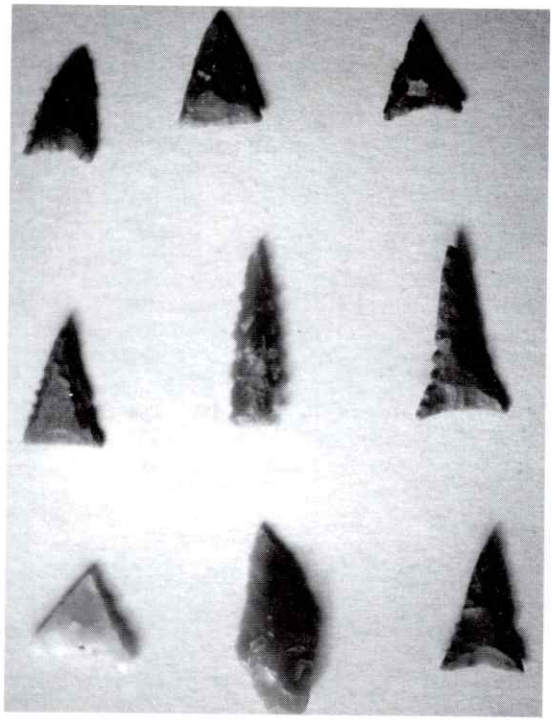
In my collection are several very small points that I have found or, on a few occasions, traded for or been given because of my interest in the subject. Most of these points are triangular, and there are a few other forms: corner notched, side notched, etc. If the books are correct, and I believe they are, these small projectile points are the only true "arrowheads." The other larger projectile points were either dart points (spears), used in conjunction with the altatl or were knife blades.

Many of these small points exhibit exquisite workmanship with very fine and minute serrations as well as needle tips. Some points are literally made from flakes, driven off a core a long time ago. This is evidenced to us through patina which is evident on most of these points.

The points featured with this article range in length from little more than a quarter of an inch- to approximately three-quarters of an inch. They range from the Woodland period through the Historic period, thus are some of the more recent point types known. They were found along three rivers in North Carolina: the New River in the mountains of North Carolina, the Yadkin River, and the Watauga Rivers of the Piedmont region.

I hope this article gives you an insight into the point types I find in my region and what I am calling the little ones. The most important thing is to record what you find and know.

For the record, the center piece is a Fort Ancient point found along the Watauga River. From the center top moving clockwise are a Carraway point from Randolph County, North Carolina, a tiny Levanna point, a Uwharrie point from Davidson County, a notched Carraway from Davidson County, a Bradley Spike point from Watauga County, North Carolina, a many- times resharpened Hamilton point found in Neva County, Tennessee, and a serrated Carraway from Davidson County, North Carolina.



These small points range in length from one-half of an inch to around three-quarters of an inch. They are from Watauga and Davidson Counties of North Carolina and Neva County,Tennessee. Photo by Linda Hampton.

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YADKIN POINTS

Ben R. Brady
Cleveland, Georgia

The Yadkin point was named by J. L. Coe in 1964 from examples found at the Doerchuck site in Montgomery County, North Carolina. This point type was distributed widely from Georgia northward into the New England states and is also found in the eastern Appalachian Mountains of Tennessee. They were the principal "arrowheads" of the Woodland peoples in the Southeastern United States.

The Yadkin points featured with this article were found in bottom land between Coosa Creek and the Nottley River in Union County, Georgia. They were found during the two-year period of 1976 and 1977. In those days the site was still farmed in corn and cotton. Some years before, a friend of mine had found broken pottery pieces and quartz and flint chips along the bank of the creek, as well as a few Yadkin points at the water's edge on the property. The next time he went to the site I was there at his invitation. We found the area to be rich in artifacts. Over the 76-77 seasons we found fire pits to a depth of 3 feet and up to 8 feet long eroding from the creek banks. All along the exterior of these pits was river rock. A significant number of Yadkin points were found on the outside top edges of these features. These Woodland peoples were obviously making and losing or caching these points as they warmed themselves by the fires. These particular points were made from white and sugar quartz, a very hard mineral. Quartz is very hard to knap into usable implements. As expected, we found a good many broken points, and during the two year period we hunted the site, we found over 700 whole and broken Yadkins points.

Later, when the Tennessee Valley Authority built the Nottley Dam and Lake, the water would cover this area during the summer months and then recede to normal river levels during the winter. Sadly, in the early 1990s the State of Georgia legislature passed laws putting this area off limits to collectors. Today this area is off limits and posted with large signs threatening fines and potential jail terms for anyone even picking up a pottery sherd. This area has been lost forever, along with its artifacts. When artifacts wash out, they are silted over and reburied out of context and lost to history. This is a terrible waste of limited archaeological resources and is a shameful testament to modern American archaeology. Those who promote modern archaeology by allowing any site's history to be washed away in the name of archaeological preservation, are clearly making a major mistake. Preventing collectors from finding and recording these sites is foolish at best and counter productive at the every least.

I stop by from time to time to view the site from afar, and I leave the site with serious questions. What is being saved? The answer is nothing. What have these restrictive laws accomplished? Again, the answer is nothing. Have any of Georgia's sites or artifacts been saved by these laws? The answer again is probably not. Development (dams, housing, industry, roadways, etc.) continue to impact our state's archaeological sites, and little if anything is documented by the professional or avocational community. I can share this story with you only because these discoveries were made long before the restrictive laws were put in place to limit proper documentation. Maybe the State of Georgia ought to re-think its restrictive anti-collector policy (collectors are not the problem). Destruction in the name of preservation is still destruction when sites are lost and no record remains! My personal experience has shown me that far more can be accomplished through occupation. This is evident in the July, 2000, Central States Archaeological Journal, Volume 47, Number 3. That story was from the good old days (1991) when everybody worked together.

Professionals viewing avocationals/collectors with disdain and amateurs looking at professionals with contempt gets us no where, and much is lost in the process. If we take the high road, American archaeology will be better for our effort, we will all benefit, and more history will be documented. That is what I hope for in any event.

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Yadkin Points

Yadkin points found in Union County, Georgia, in 1976 and 1977 prior to the ill-conceived enactment by Georgia of laws to inhibit, restrict, and discourage the collecting of Indian artifacts. These artifacts are shown actual size. Today the site where these artifacts were found is lost in the name of preservation, but nothing is being preserved. The artifacts and cultures they represented are washing away, and nothing is being saved. It is a monumental loss.

THE CIBOLO CREEK SITE

Leslie Pfeffer
San Antonio, Texas

View of the sand-mining operation at Cibolo Creek Site. Note the sand-mining machinery in the foreground. Sand mining initially brought this amazing site to the attention of both the professional and avocational archeaological communities.

Twenty miles southeast of San Antonio, Texas, lies what Gregory Perino has called "one of the most important sites in our country, and virtually every Texas point type has been found there." Dwain Rogers calls the site "a Texas gold mine of ancient art and education." What makes the Cibolo Creek Site so special? Well, I will tell you.Points from this site first started showing up in local (San Antonio) collections around 1988.

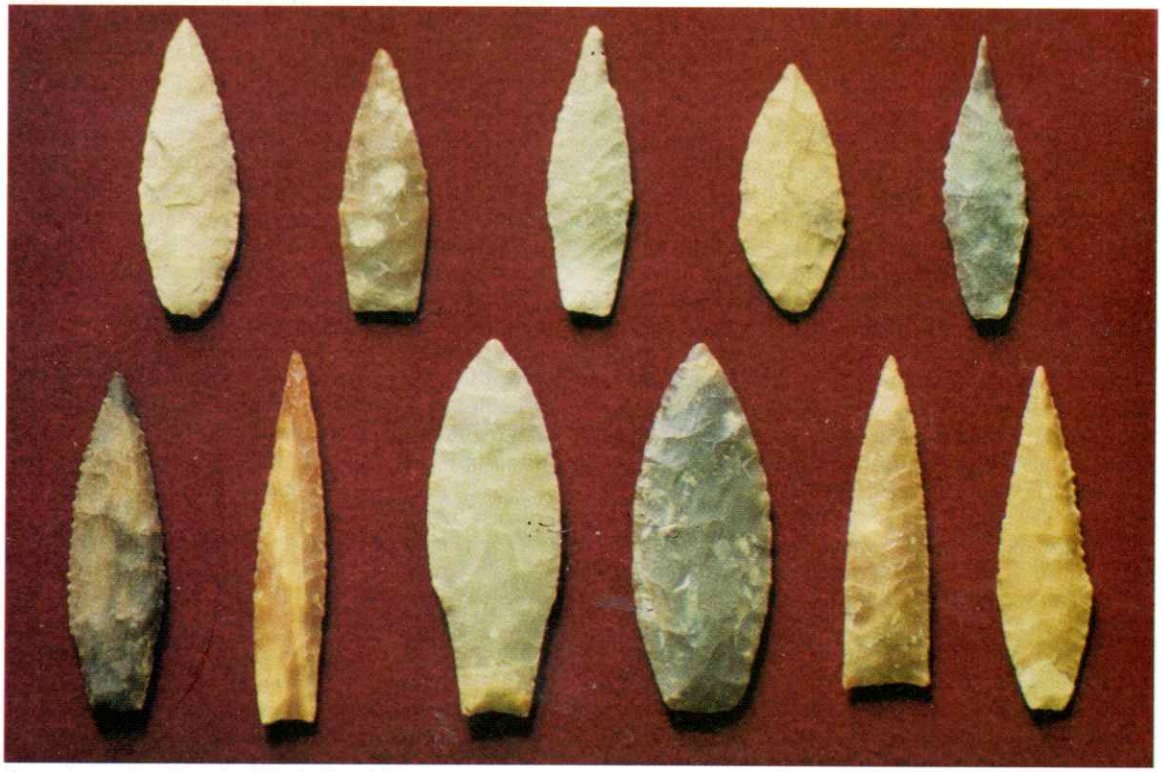
They were being found by employees working a large screening process separating sand from dirt and rocks. The sand,which ranged in color from white to black, was sold and the dirt and rocks were discarded. The rocks included tens of thousands of flake debitage, and hundreds of artifacts.

The site, which encompasses about two hundred acres, lies on a slight elevation one-quarter to one-half mile from Cibolo Creek in the midst of small rolling hills composed of 75% sand and 25% dirt.

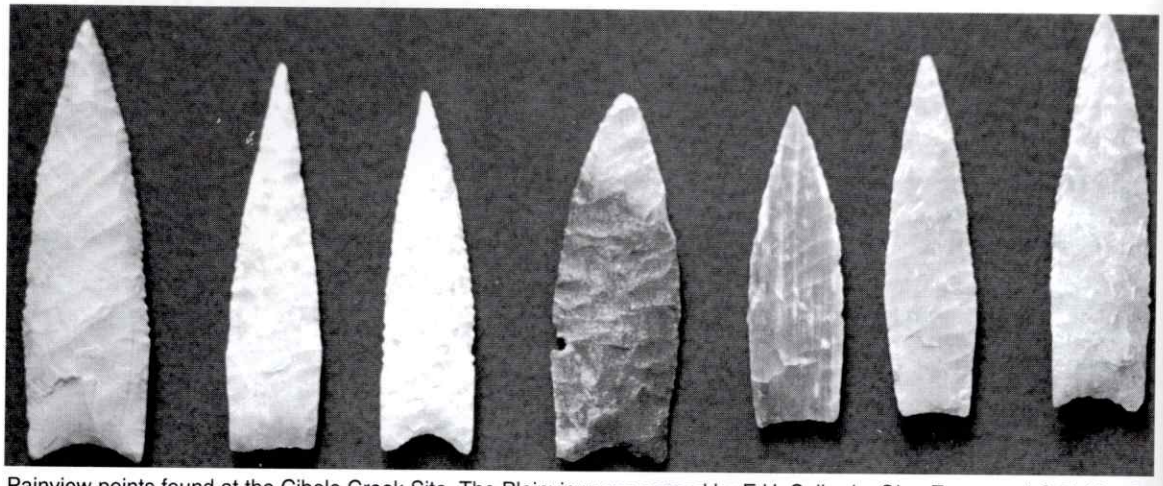
Four factors attracted the early inhabitants of Texas to the Cibolo Creek Site: (1) the nearby water source; (2) the high percentage of sand in the soil; (3) the numerous hot and cold mineral springs in the area (it is interesting to note that in 1860 a resort was built in the nearby town of Sutherland Springs and that people traveled there to bathe in the springs for therapeutic purposes); and (4) the convergence of three major geographic zones here or very close by. Gregory

Example of debitage which literally litters the ground at the Cibolo Creek Site.

Golondrina points found at the Cibolo Creek site. The largest is 3 1/8 inches long. The Golondrina was first identified by Leroy Johnson Jr. for examples found at the Devils Mouth Site in Val Verde County, Texas. Golondrina points date from 8,830 to 9,080 BP. From a private collection.



Angostura points from the Cibolo Creek Site. Angostura points are from the Late Paleo period and date to 8,805+- 75 years BP. The point was named by Richard Wheeler for points found at the Long Site, along the Angostura Reservoir in South Dakota. The largest point featured is 3 7/16 inches in length. From a private collection.



Painview points found at the Cibolo Creek Site. The Plainview was named by E.H. Sellards, Glen Evans and G.E. Meade for examples found at the type site in the Texas Panhandle. Plainviews have been dated from 10,110 to 10,150 BP. It is suggested that dates could be moved back even further. The largest point featured is 3 1/2 inches in length. From a private collection.

Perino feels that the Cibolo Creek Site may have been the most continuously occupied site in our country (11,000 years) and asked me to list all of the point types which have been found there. The list of known types includes Clovis, Folsom, Midland, Agate Basin-like, Hell Gap-like, Plainview, Barber, San Patrice, Victoria, Scottsbluff, Red-River Knives, Angostura, Zella, Golondrina and Daltons. Rounding out the early points are early stemmed lanceolates, which grade into Angostura; early corner-notched; early side-notched, which resemble Simonson points. The Angostura and Golondrina component is very large, with more Golondrina points being found here than in almost the rest of Texas combined.

Archaic points include Abasolo, Andice, Axtell, Bell, Bulverde, Castroville, Darl, Desmuke, early triangular, Edgewood, Ellis, Ensor, Fairland, Frio, Gary, Godley, Gower, Kent, Kinney, Lange, Langtry, Marcos, Marshall, Martindale, Matamoros, Montell, Morhiss, Nolan, Pandora, Pedernales, Refugio, Tortugas, Travis, Uvalde, and Corner-Tang knives. Later arrow points include Edwards, Fresno, Perdiz, and Scallorn. In addition, there have been many early woodworking adzes, including Clear Fork gouges. In addition to this, several rare Waco Sinkers have been found and, ever rarer (especially for Texas), bannerstones.

From Dwain Rogers' perspective, just as important is the amazing variety of lithic materials found at the site. Dwain says, "Many points are discolored by minerals present in the soil.

Yellow-orange to amber points are common. The use of agatized woods, including petrified palm wood, has exposed beauty not often seen elsewhere. The lithic cherts used at the Cibolo Creek Site are as complex as the point types. One could expect to see clear-as-ice agate next to a solid black chert artifact. Because of the mild temperatures in the area, many hard cherts still show hangs and hinges from manufacture. High sand polish is rare despite the high sand content of the soil. Other lithic materials include fine-grained red and purple quartzites, as well as every variety of Edward Plateau chert.

Dwain was as impressed as Mr. Perino with the variety of point types from the site: "My personal observation of hundreds of points is one of awe because of those unnamed in the archaeological literature. The occurrence of East Texas, San Patrice types and previously unreported beveled Pedernales points is interesting. Hell Gap, Rio Grande, Victoria, Angostura, Zella, and Agate Basin styles are a scientific study in themselves. Resharpened examples make for even more confusion in typing. One point type recently named Angview by a professional archaeologist is an attempt to clarify Angostura-Plainview hybrids found at the site." This typifies the complexity of the site, because as Gregory Perino points out, there is a 2,000-year time difference between the Plainview and Angostura.

The Cibolo Creek Site is unique in the archaeological record. It exhibits point types and materials that are found from virtually every geographic zone in Texas: the east Texas Woodlands, the Gulf Coast, south Texas, the High Plains, and central Texas. Are there other sites out there as yet undiscovered? We as collectors, probably already know and need to record them.

For the record, the earliest component of the Cibolo Creek Site was 25-30 feet deep, with the Archaic component being at 15-20 feet below the surface. Not many professionals or avocational archaeologist are willing or able to dig that deep in dangerous sandy soils to find out.

I wish to thank Gregory Perino and Dwain Rogers for their help in preparing and for providing motivation for this article. I would also like to thank a good friend of mine from here in San Antonio, Texas, for his help as well.

Book Reviews

After reading an article titled "Ships" in the *National Geographic*, Vol. 23, #4 April 1963, I became convinced that boats somehow were the technological breakthrough allowing the peopling of every part of the world, including America and that boats allowed the speed by which Paleo Americans colonized the new world from Alaska to Terra Del Fuego. I presented a summary hypothesis titled "Boats" in the CSAJ, Vol. 43, #4, October 1996, which left little doubt that I support the boats-first hypothesis completely. I am delighted, therefore, that E. James Dixon, Curator of Archaeology, Denver Museum, has published a very detailed contribution concerning Paleo American arrivals by boat: *Bones, Boats and Bison*, c.1999, 332 pages, paperback $24.95 plus shipping, University of New Mexico Press, 1-800-249-7737. This book greatly expands the boat hypothesis to practically and technically establish it as one worthy of becoming theory. It is a must for people who want one book to catch up on organized facts about Paleo American beginnings. I was pleased to note that, according to Dixon's book, research supports ideas that many of us have held.

This book focuses mostly on the western portions of North, Middle, and South America and explains secondary movement around the continents to include finally arriving on the east coast. The author argues successfully for a new, more realistic alternative model of Paleo American peopling. The stereotype of early people walking down through ice corridors into America is dispelled in this book as being time worn, though still hotly debated today. The ice- free corridor passage has always ignored the great biomass of marine mammals and fish that surely offered an astonishing and constant food supply along continental shelves and refugee islands. The ice-free corridor (if it existed) did not present ways or means for Paleo Americans to overcome megafauna or predators like the giant short-faced bear, the American lion that would have been hard to defend against even with double-barreled express rifles. Unfortunately, as I noted earlier, many of the earliest sites are now under water and are understudied. Today we are finding sites like Monte Verde in Chile and many others. The differences in radio-carbon dates and calendar years before present are explained, and Clovis alone is now considered to be at least 13,500 years ago.

This book is divided into ten chapters. The first and second are good reviews of Paleo American studies explaining how the earliest Americans got here. Chapters three and four cover sites in the Americas in sufficient detail to make good interpretations. In Chapter five noted archaeologists who worked on sites are profiled, and assessments are made of their input. Then Dixon spends the next three chapters describing what it was like, and who peopled Alaska and the Northwest, the far West, Mexico, and finally the Great Plains, all prior to 8,000 BP. Chapter ten is a good summary and does some speculating. It seems pretty clear that the "bow wave" of the earliest people down ice corridors is yielding to sound ideas of near-shore boat strategy and subsistence patterns explained so well by Dixon, who incidentally has paid his dues working in Alaska.

Carl M. Wright

The Lower Mississippi Valley Expedition of Clarence Broomfield Moore, edited by Dan F. and Phyllis A. Morse, 472 pages, 10x14, $39.95.

This is a one-volume facsimile edition of C. B. Moore's reports on his investigation of the lower Mississippi Valley between 1907 and 1911. Moore visited and excavated at many of the well-known sites of the Mississippi River Valley and its tributaries. He is chiefly remembered for the 25 years he spent investigating and documenting archaeological sites along every navigable waterway in the Southeast United States by publishing, mostly at his own expense, all the data he recovered. This volume includes works that describe data from Moore's expeditions that were key to the early recognition and preservation of major archaeological sites, Toltec, Parkin, Mound City, and Wickliffe among them. This and companion volumes stand today as the definitive data base for every area in which he worked.

Moore's original reports contained excellent artifact illustrations and photographs and maps that are reproduced in this volume. However, many of the illustrations in the original volumes were in color, but the illustrations in this volume are in black and white. Many of the artifacts are shown full size or close to it. The artifacts illustrated are mostly pottery vessels, but almost every other type of artifact is shown, too. Dan and Phyllis Morse have supplemented the information in Moore's originals with an introduction, an extensive historical overview of Moore's expeditions and their relationship to subsequent archaeological research.

The original Moore reports included in this edition are *Some Aboriginal Sites on the Mississippi River, Certain Mounds of Arkansas and of Mississippi; Antiquities of the St. Francis, White, and Black Rivers, Arkansas*; and a small excerpt of Arkansas and Louisiana sites which are included in *The Northwest Florida Coast Revisited*. Most of the sites described are in Arkansas and Mississippi, and a few Missouri sites from the Bootheel, primarily New Madrid County, are included.

I don't know how many copies of Moore's original volumes were produced, but they are very rare and many are fragile. They have been an invaluble resource for many people for many years. Now, thanks to this facsimile edition, the wealth of information is available again.

This interesting and historical book is available from your favorite book dealer or from the University of Alabama Press, 11030 S. Langley, Chicago, Illinois, 60628.

Alan Banks

2001 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

* Educational Meetings, Display Only - No Sales -

*Jan. 8	Kansas	7:00 pm	Manhattan Public Library, Poyntz Ave., Manhattan, KS.
Jan. 20	N&S Carolina	8:00 am	Holiday Inn, 601 Usland, Ligoff, SC. (704) 846-6034
Jan. 21	Iowa	8:00 am	Wesleyan College, Mt. Pleasant, IA. (319) 753-5806
*Jan. 26	Missouri	7:30 pm	St. Louis County Library 1640 S. Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO.
Feb. 3	Kentucky	8:00 am	General Butler State Park, Carrollton, KY (contact: D. Meadows). (270) 358-3405
Feb. 3	Texas	8:00 am	Texas Civic Center, Midlothian, TX. (972) 723-5113
*Feb. 2	N&S Carolina	7:00 pm	First Union Bank, Harrisburg, NC.
Feb. 18	Alabama	9:00 am	Jackson Community Center., Jackson, AL. (334) 542-9456
Feb. 18	Wisconsin	8:00 am	Richfield Chalet, Richfield, WI. (414) 628-1774
Feb. 18	Michigan	8:00 am	American Legion Hall, Constantine, MI. (219) 646-3844
*Feb. 23	Missouri	7:30 pm	St. Louis County, Library, 1640 S. Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO.
Feb. 24-25	Arkansas	8:00 am	Holiday Inn Convention Center, Springdale, AR. (501) 649-9984
Feb. 25	Tennessee	8:00 am	Gallatin Comunity Center, Gallatin, TN. (615) 758-5884
Mar. 4	Illinois	8:00 am	Oregon Coliseum, Oregon, IL. (815) 456-3810
Mar. 11	Indiana	8:00 am	Warrick County 4-H Center., Boonville, IN. (812) 897-2417
Mar. 17	Georgia	8:00 am	Life College Gym, Marietta, GA. (770) 436-2976
Mar. 18	Alabama	8:00 am	National Guard Armory, Lineville, AL. (256) 396-2393
Mar. 24-25	Illinois	8:00 am	Gateway Convention Center, Collinsville, IL. (618) 692-0181
Mar. 24	Alabama	8:00 am	North Jackson High School, Stevenson, AL. (256) 437-8837
*Mar 30	Missouri	7:30 pm	St. Louis County, Library, 1640 S. Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO.
*April 6	N&S Carolin	7:00 pm	First Union Bank, Harrisburg, NC.
April 7	Kansas	8:00 am	Holton 4-H Building, US 75 and State 16, Holton, KS. (785) 364-3238
April 22	Illinois	8:00 am	Kankakee County Fairgrounds, Expo Cntr, Kankakee, IL. (708) 946-2264
April 22	Missouri	8:00 am	Bonne Terre Grade School, Bonne Terre, MO. (573) 756-8596
April 22	Indiana	8:00 am	National Guard Armory, Huntington, IN. (219) 356-6870
April 22	Iowa	7:00 am	Mississippi Valley Fair Inc., Davenport, IA. (309) 791-0044
April 29	Wisconsin	8:00 am	Neil's Diamond, Baxter Rd., Cottage Grove, WI. (414) 628-1774
April 29	Michigan	8:00 am	Riga Fire Hall, Riga, MI. (517) 486-2979
April 29	Minnesota	8:00 am	City Auditorium, Caledonia, MN. (507) 725-3266
May 5	N&S Carolina	8:00 am	Village Conferrence Center, Clemmons, NC. (704) 664-1103
May 6	Indiana	8:00 am	Michigantown Community Center., Michigantown, IN. (765) 249-2829
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May 26	Kentucky	8:00 am	Pritchard Community Center., Elizabethtown, KY. (270) 369- 8974
*June 1	N&S Carolina	7:00 pm	First Union Bank, Harrisburg, NC.
June 3	Illinois	8:00 am	Holiday Inn, Quincy, IL. (217) 847-3868
June 9	Georgia	8:00 am	Ramada Inn, Madison GA. (706) 549-6883
June 8-9	Texas	12:00-7:30 pm., Fri. 7:30 am.Sat	Mayborn Covention Center, Temple, TX. (210) 824-0430
June 10	Indiana	8:00 am	Montgomery County, 4-H Grounds, Crawfordsville, IN. (765) 337-4784
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June 24	Missouri	8:00 am	Drury Lodge, Cape Giradeau, MO. (573) 243-5020
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June 24	Alabama	8:00 am	Athens State University, Athens, AL. (256) 247-3793
June 24	Michigan	8:00 am	Lions Community Center., Lawton, MI. (616) 375-8908
July 15	Iowa	8:00 am	American Legion Post, Indianola, IA. (515) 842-4703
July 7-8	Indiana	8:00 am	Holiday Inn, Conference Center, Columbus, IN. (812) 342-6398
July 14	Georgia & Piedmont	8:00 am	Civic Center, Abbieville, SC. (864) 446-3868
July 14	Texas	8:00 am	Civic Center, Midlothian, TX. (972) 723-5113
July 15	Iowa	8:00 am	American Legion Post, Indianola, IA. (641) 842-4703
*Aug. 3	N&S Carolina	7:00 pm	First Union Bank, Harrisburg, NC.
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Aug. 18	Alabama	8:00 am	Westgate Park Gymnasium, Dothan, AL. (334) 875-5299
Aug. 19	Kentucky	8:00 am	Barren River State Park, Lucas, KY. (270) 651-5085
Aug. 19	Missouri	8:00 am	Capital Plaza Hotel, Jefferson City, MO. (573) 636-9667
Aug. 26	Wisconsin	8:00 am	Quality Inn, Eau Claire, WI. (608) 222-1607
Sept. 2	Indiana	8:00 am	National Guard Armory, Monticello, IN. (219) 583-4997
Sept. 8	Tennessee	8:00 am	Henry County Fairgrounds, Paris, TN. (901) 593-9765
Sept. 9	Iowa	7:00 am	Roberts Memorial Building, Keosauqua, IA. (319) 494-5589
Sept. 15	N&S Carolina	8:00 am	Holiday Inn, Salisbury, NC. (704) 664-1103
*Sept. 21	Missouri	7:30 pm.	St. Louis County Library, 1640 S. Lindbergh, St. Louis, MO.
Sept. 22	Missouri	8:00 am	Machinist Hall, Natural Bridge Rd., Bridgeton, MO. (314) 291-1165
Sept. 30	Michigan	8:00 am	Pythian Hall, Allen MI. (517) 869-2575
*Oct. 5	N&S Carolina	7:00 pm	First Union Bank, Harrisburg, NC.
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Oct. 7	Indiana	8:00 am	Paoli High School, Paoli, IN. (812) 936-4232
Oct. 7	Tennessee	8:00 am	Hardin County Middle School, Savanah, TN. (901) 925-5509
Oct. 13	Georgia	8:00 am	White County Park, Cleveland, Georgia, (706) 865-2247
Oct. 7	Minnesota	8:00 am	Fairbault Seniors Cntr., 19 West Division, Fairbault, MI. (952) 906-9501
Oct. 21	Iowa	7:00 am	Western Iowa Com. College, Kanesville Gym, Council Bluffs, IA. (515) 278-1767
Oct. 21	Michigan	8:00 am	Livingston Town Hall, 3218 Old 27 North, Gaylord . MI. (231) 525-8208
Oct. 26-27	Alabama	5:00 pm Fri. 8:00 am Sat	Guntersville State Park, Guntersville, AL. (256) 247-3793
Oct. 28	Wisconsin	8:00 am	Monticello School, Monticello, WI. (608) 938-4698
Nov. 4	Illinois	8:00 am	Ramada Inn South, Springfield, IL. (217) 529-8691
Nov. 4	Tennessee	8:00 am.	Baxter Grade School, Baxter, TN. (931) 432-4598
Nov. 17-18	Kentucky	8:00 am	Kentucky Dam Village State Park, Gilbertville, KY. (270) 395-0202
*Dec. 7	N&S Carolina	7:00 pm.	First Union Bank, Harrisburg, NC.
Dec. 9	Illinois	8:00 am	Mount Vernon Park District Building, Mount Vernon, IL. (618) 445-4004

POINTS AND BARBS: ETLEYS AND AFTONS AND OTHER ISSUES

Gregory Perino

This *Points and Barbs* is primarily a comparison of two point types that may have co-existed in time, or one may have preceded the other in time. The shapes, though similar, do vary slightly, with the Etley point having a long narrow blade and the Afton point being shorter and also generally wider at the base. Both feature barbs that flare outward as a rule.

One feature that both points have in common is in the way they were used for cutting. The Etley blade is usually resharpened on both edges over the full length of the blade, although occasionally Etleys will be resharpened at the tip, at an angle much like the Afton. Afton points, on the other hand, are resharpened on the tip at an angle from the inception of resharpening. (see illustrations).

The Afton point's general distribution area extends from St. Louis, Missouri, southeastward into northwestern Arkansas and into northeastern Oklahoma through to the area of Afton, Oklahoma, for which the point was named. The Etley Complex occurs roughly in the same area, but it also extends northward and eastward into Illinois. Additionally, there is a Late Woodland point from Ohio that is somewhat similar to the Afton but appears much later in the time line.

It is likely that some, if not all, angled blades in the Etley/Afton categories were not hafted to handles but were held between the fingers during use, except in those instances when they were used as dart points. Then they were hafted onto foreshafts. If hafted to a foreshaft it could be used as a knife with a handle when removed from the shaft.

* * * * * * * * * * *

As per my request in the July, 1999, *Points and Barbs*, I have been receiving unusual items. I have received two photographs of geofacts (rocks that looked like artifacts but are not) through our editor. I also received a phone call from one member asking, "Why did the Dalton people grind the basal edges inside of the concavity of Dalton points?" The answer is the same, whether we are talking about St. Charles points/Dovetails, Hardins, Lost Lakes or any other point with ground stems and notches. Grinding served a purpose. Flint is much like glass. When a piece of glass is cracked, a small hole drilled in front of the crack prevents further cracking. Basal grinding serves the same purpose.

During the manufacture of a point, many weak spots are created due to knapping. The greatest stress is at the head of the stem or at the base of the notches. Ground notches eliminate incipient fractures, and a ground stem edge retards the corner of the stem from breaking off under stress. In the case of Dalton points, the barbs served to tie the blade onto the haft. So grinding their edges helped to keep the barbs from breaking off. Also, grinding helped to reduce cutting deterioration of the bindings. This was especially true during cutting when bending and twisting action was more common. The grinding on most Dalton stems typically includes the whole stem and extends somewhat beyond that. The same is true for most Clovis points.

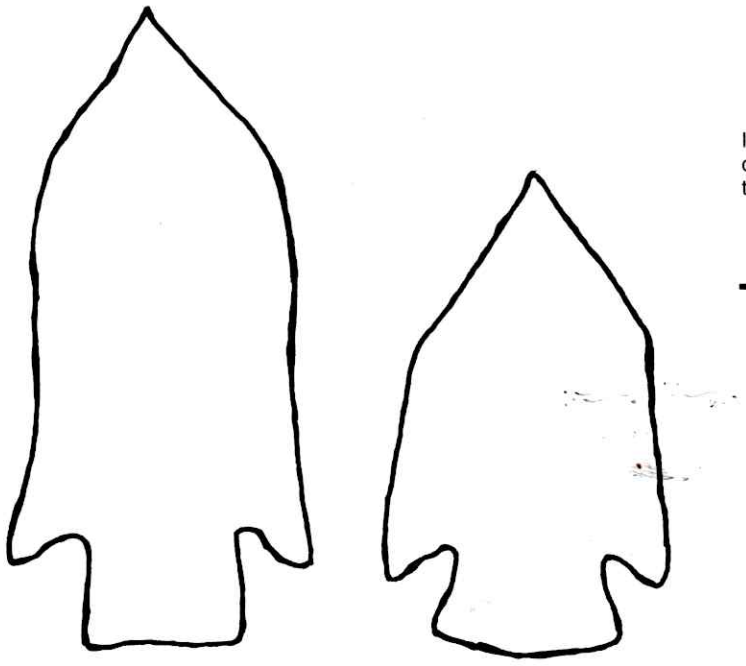

Illustration of an Eltey and an Afton point demonstrating the similarities between these two distinct point types.

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